# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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REAL ESTATE.

ACRES. ACRES.

We have constant inquiries for Acre Property. Sections 12, 13, and 24, in 39, 13, are PARTICULARLY INQUIRED FOR.

HOUSES. HOUSES.

We have a long list of Residences at all prices and on easy terms, TO RENT and FOR SALE. See list in FOR SALE column of Sunday's Tribune.
JACOB C. MAGILL,
81 and 83 South Clark-st.

HIGHLAND PARK.

FOR SALE---Two-story Frame Dwelling, nine rooms, hot and cold water, bathroom, furnace, and barn. Grounds in complete order. Price and terms low and easy. Possession given May 1. Apply to
E. B. RAMBO,
American Powder Co., 13 State-st.

A Rare Chance.

FOR SALE—Building and Lease, with Engine and Boiler, or will sell Engine and Boiler and lease Building.
H. HART & CO.,
24 and 26 South Jefferson-st.

RARE BARGAIN IN A HOME.

An elegant brick house, all modern improvements, and brick barn, near Union Park, for $13,000. Only $3,500 down, and balance can run 10 years. It will pay you to investigate this offer.
CHAS. CRAWFORD, 162 East Washington-st.

CORNELL.

One-half acre near Eighty-fifth-st. and Stony Island-av. for sale. Property hereaway has advanced largely of late.
ABELL & HOTCHKISS,
41 Otis Block.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.
W. C. DOW,
Room 1 Nevada Block.

TO RENT,

To the Wholesale trade, Nos. 142 & 144 Wabash-av., 40x160 feet, first floor and basement; also, Lofts, separately or together, on favorable terms. Location and building are first-class. Second floor rented for Wholesale Millinery Goods.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.

TO RENT,

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT,

With good-will and fixtures for sale, doing a good business, which is increasing daily; for sale as a bargain; situated on East Madison-st. Apply to
W. SAMPSON & CO.,
144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT.

Store No. 32 West Madison-st., 20 by 70 feet, 2 doors from Clinton-st., in brick building. Also, on first floor same building, 4 rooms for offices, Nos. 4 and 5, by
WM. H. THOMPSON,
229 West Madison-st.

To Rent.

A Three-Story and Basement Marble-Front House elegantly furnished, and with all modern improvements; location one of the best in the city; rent $300 per month. Address D 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT.

Fine Stores and Corner Basement in Briggs House, cor. Fifth-av. and Randolph-st. Apply to
CHASE & ADAMS,
31 Bryan Block.

TO RENT,

Two pleasant Lofts, 50x100, at N. W. corner of State and Harrison-sts. (Nos. 352 and 354 State). Can be rented as a very reasonable price. Inquire of owner, on premises.

RENT.

Offices, Offices,

Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Room 43.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Goodman & Chisholm, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All indebtedness of the firm has been assumed by Miss K. E. Goodman & Co., who will continue the business at 95½ West Lake-st.
ESTHER GOODMAN,
EMMA CHISHOLM.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A situation by a competent and experienced solicitor, in some strictly first-class institution that can furnish a permanent situation (providing the man suits); no others need apply. Address for interview, O 30, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application has been made to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for the reissue of the following certificates of stock, the originals having been lost, mislaid, or destroyed:
No. M, for 15 shares.
No. 52, for 20 shares.
No. 60, for 25 shares.
JOHN CRERAR.

PASSPORTS

OBTAINED OF
SIMEON W. KING,
For VIENNA EXPOSITION, and all portions of the Old World. Office, 167 East Madison-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 43.—Regular Convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the P. C. degree.
J. C. DICKERSON, Sec.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 32, A. F. and A. M. Special communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work in order of the Master.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

CHINA, CROCKERY, &c.

AT RETAIL.

FRENCH CHINA,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
Silver-Plated Goods,
TABLE CUTLERY, &c
BURLEY & TYRRELL
274, 276 & 278 Wabash-av.,
CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.

CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS, &C.

We keep the largest stock in the city of above goods, in original packages or open stock, and sell at New York prices free of freight. Country merchants are invited to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
F. & E. JAEGER,
73 Wabash-av., near Randolph-st.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Don't Fail

TO CALL ON
HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON,
107 STATE-ST.,
And see the largest and most complete stock of Paper Hangings, Decorations, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Bedding, &c., to be found in the city—all New and Beautiful Designs.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The Largest Stock,
The Finest Goods,
AND
The Lowest Prices,
AT
SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.'S,
267 & 269 Wabash-av.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

JOHN MIDDLETON & SON,
Carpenters & Builders,
50 and 52 Third-av.
GENERAL CONTRACTING,
STORE & OFFICE FITTING.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

J. M. W. JONES,
STATIONER,
Has removed from 68 Canal and 107 Clark-sts. to
Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.
A SPLENDID STORE, PLENTY OF GOODS, AND FAIR PRICES.

FLOUR.

MAIZE FLOUR.

THE UNITED STATES MAIZE FLOUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, located at Rock Falls, Ill., Smith & Phelps, Proprietors, most respectfully announce to the citizens of Chicago and the public generally that they have secured the right to manufacture (under Jones & Standing's patent) their celebrated Silver Lake and Golden Tipt Indian Maize, or Corn Flour, and are fully prepared to supply the trade. For sale by all the leading grocers in the city.
S. H. McCREA & CO.,
197 East Washington-st., Rooms 1 and 2, Chicago.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE,
REBUILT,
Corner of Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.
OLD TERMS, $3 PER DAY.
RICKCORDS & HUNTOON, Proprietors.
A. F. WELLS, formerly of Briggs House, } Clerks.
W. D. RECTOR, late of Barnes House, }

LUMBER.

HENRY N. HOLDEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
HARDWOOD LUMBER.
Also, Mahogany, Rosewood, Florida Cedar, Veneers, &c.
Particular attention paid to filling bills for any kind of Hardwood or Fancy Lumber.
OFFICE AND YARD—No. 211 South Market-st.

BOARDING.

ACCOMMODATION.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT.

Desirable and central location. Rooms large and airy. Furnished or unfurnished. Table unexceptionable. Day guests invited. Prices reasonable.
E. REYNOLDS, Proprietor.
N. B.—Superior to some, inferior to none.

HATS.

HATS All the Spring Styles, including the celebrated Amidon Hat.
164 East Madison-st.
J. S. BARNES & CO.

FOR SALE.

EGG-BOILERS,

AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, OPTICIAN,
82 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

Foley's Gold Pens

Sell more in New York than those of all other makers together. Sold at manufacturer's prices at
L. SOHICK & CO.'S,
163 East Madison-st.

WATCHES.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
WATCHES
AT COST!

In order to make room for our Spring Stock of Watches, we shall close out our present large stock of Watches, which reached us too late for the Holiday Trade, at the actual cost of manufacture and importation.

NO RESERVATION.

2,000 GOLD WATCHES, at from $20 to $150 each; usual price, $40 to $300.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,
266 & 268 WABASH-AV.,
AND
334 WEST MADISON-ST.

FINANCIAL.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
14 Wall-st., N. Y.
ANDREWS & CO.,
10 Place Vendome, PARIS.
Travelers' Credits
Issued, both in STERLING, on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
And in francs on PARIS,
UNDER THE SAME LETTER.
Circular Notes,
Of £10, £20, and £50 on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Commercial Credits: Exchange on London & Paris.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

Adam Smith & Son,
Bankers,
First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,
Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Lead, Sheet, and Granulated form, for mechanical purposes.
Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.
Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.
Checks upon us pass through the Clearing House as if drawn upon any city bank.
Interest credited, and accounts current rendered monthly.
Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

ASSIGNED ESTATE
OF THE
Enterprise Insurance Company.

The second dividend (forty-three per cent) awarded by the Auditor, will be paid by THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY, Assignees, at their Office, No. 421 Chestnut-st.
A form of receipt will be sent to each creditor whose address is known to the Assignees.
I. L. ERRINGER,
Vice President.

Office of the County Treasurer and County Collector,
COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
CHICAGO, April 25, 1873.
FINANCIAL.
Interest on Cook County Bonds due on the 1st proximo, and Cook County 8 per cent War Bonds due on the same day, will be paid now, on presentation of the Coupons and Bonds respectively at the Office of the County Treasurer, in the old Court House.
J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

CHARLES H. BROWER. R. PARKER PIERCE.
PIERCE & BROWER,
BROKERS,
98 MADISON-ST.
Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities. Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.

Stocks for Sale.

Chicago City Railway, Traders' Insurance,
West Division Railway, North Division Railway.
By HAMMOND & GAGE,
54 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On first-class Real Estate. $3,500 and $1,500 in hand.
MEAD & COE,
163 LaSalle-st.

STOVES.

THE NEW
EMPIRE COOK STOVE
THE FINEST EVER MADE!
SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!
Has More Good Features Than Any Other!
An Examination Will Convince You!
Manufactured by Swift, Quimby & Terry, Troy N. Y. | Sold Wholesale and Retail by
JOHN D. MACLEAN & CO.,
335 STATE-ST.

ALBUMS.

PHOTOGRAPH & AUTOGRAPH
ALBUMS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

CARPET CLEANING.

HOUSEKEEPERS

Who want their soiled Carpets made clean and bright as new, uninjured, should patronize the new Carpet Cleaning Machine of R. A. EDWARDS & CO., 253 & 255 South Canal-st.


## FOREIGN.

The Conflict of Parties in Madrid---The "Reds" in Possession of the City.

Relapse of the Pope---He Is Again Confined to Bed.

Twenty Thousand English Coal-Miners on a Strike.

The English Democrats Want the Spanish Republic Recognized.

Coal-Mine Disaster in Wales.

SPAIN.

LONDON, April 24.—A special from Madrid says that the temporary retirement of President Figueras and the appointment of Pi y Margall to administer the duties of the Executive office have caused intense excitement in Madrid, and a rising of the population is imminent.

LATER—The city is quieter, and there are less apprehensions of an outbreak.

MADRID, April 24.—Castelar has induced his colleagues to order the enrollment in the army of men 20 years of age throughout Spain.

MADRID, April 24.—Madrid is full of the conflict of parties. Recently there was a definite division of political elements, each taking sides for and against a Permanent Commission, by which the body of the Assembly hoped to control the Ministry. Serrano apparently hoped to determine the balance against the Ministry by a coup d'etat, though a military demonstration, and a pronunciamento in favor of the Party of Order and against a dissolution of the Permanent Commission. His plan failed, because at the critical moment the soldiers fraternized with the people, and the volunteers proved faint-hearted. Disorders began on Wednesday night. Contreras, lately Captain-General of Catalonia, was fired at near the Plaza Toras by volunteers who had taken arms in defense of the Permanent Commission, and held a bull ring. At 9 p. m., six batteries of artillery and mitrailleuses were turned on the position held by these volunteers, and they were summoned to surrender, which they did. At midnight, the Ministry in Council, recognizing that the Permanent Commission was the source of reactionary agitation, called upon the Commission to dissolve willingly or be dissolved forcibly, and decreed its dissolution and disarmed its defenders. The Reds, becoming violent, forced their way into the presence of the Commission, but the members of the Ministry personally protected the Commissioners from obnoxious individuals.

The Reds have posted themselves at every street corner, holding possession of the city. It is variously reported that Serrano has been thrown into prison and that he has left the city.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 24.—The shareholders of the Atlantic cable companies at an unofficial meeting adopted a resolution favoring a consolidation of the companies and an amalgamation of their interests.

Twenty thousand coal-miners in Leicestershire have struck.

The Prince of Wales will leave to-night for Vienna.

A mass meeting of Democrats, to protest against the refusal of the British Government to recognize the Spanish Republic is to be held in Trafalgar Square on the 5th of May.

The trial of the Tichborne claimant on the charge of perjury is in progress. Mr. Hawkins commenced the opening address for the prosecution yesterday, continued it to-day, and at adjournment of court this evening, had not concluded. The court-room was crowded with spectators, including many titled and distinguished persons.

Among the emigrants who sailed yesterday from Liverpool, were 100 operatives from the manufacturing town of Yeovil, Somerset.

By an explosion of fire-damp, to-day, in a coal mine in the Parish of Rhiwabon, North Wales, several miners were killed and wounded.

The suicide of the Earl of De La Warr was the result of mental depression, caused by the death of lady friend. His body was found this morning in the River Cam.

In the House of Commons this evening, the resolution offered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to carry out the proposals of the budget were discussed. Ward Hunt spoke in condemnation of a financial administration, which underestimated the revenue and overestimated the expenditures. He also opposed the payment of any portion of the Geneva award in Exchequer bonds.

Mr. Childers defended the Government, and drew a contrast between its administration of the Treasury and that of the Conservatives, when they were in power.

The resolutions finally passed, except that reducing the duties on sugar one-half, which Mr. Lowe proposed should be recommitted.

CANADA.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

TORONTO, Ont., April 24.—St. George's Day was generally celebrated yesterday throughout Canada with the usual dinners and suppers, though in many instances the number and respectability at the gatherings is on the decline.

Sir John A. Macdonald has put a notice in the papers to the effect that the salaries of the Judges are generally to be raised throughout the Dominion. An increase is also to be given to the Lieutenant-Governors. Members of the Dominion Parliament are to have $1,000 per annum in future.

The report of the Great Western Railway meeting in London on the 9th shows that there was some discontent at the management. The receipts were nearly £150,000 more than last year, yet the dividend was not so large. The proposed increase of capital stock to the extent of £1,000,000 was also objected to.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 24.—The strike of the Acadia Coal Company's mines terminated to-day, the Company having advanced their wages.

CUBA.

HAVANA, April 23.—The Captain-General has informed the English Consul that the trial of O'Kelly must continue. If O'Kelly's guilt is established, the Captain-General will exercise clemency, but he cannot stop the course of the law. The Captain-General has given strict orders to treat O'Kelly with the utmost kindness, and see that nothing is wanting to insure his comfort. The British Consul-General has telegraphed to the British Consul at Manzanillo, asking him to do all he possibly can for O'Kelly, and informing him that the moment the tribunal decides, Capt.-Gen. Pieltain will act.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 15.—The Juarist and Parfirist parties each desire to maintain their existence, and propose to unite on the nomination of Palacios for President of Congress. Iglesia's prospects for the office of Supreme Judge are better than those of the other candidates.

The proposal to prolong the term of the United States and Mexican Mixed Commission has not yet been ratified by Congress.

The forces under Gen. Logada are decreasing.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 24.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet, to-day, engaged in a debate which lasted six hours, on the bill regulating the training and appointment of the clergy.

Bismarck made one of his powerful speeches in support of the bill. He defended the attitude the Government had taken, as fully justified by the domineering assumptions of the priesthood. In the course of his speech he took occasion to deny the often-repeated report that he instigated the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, April 24.—The Directors of the Portugal & Brazil Telegraph Company to-day presented the King with a man in an elegant casket, of the bed of the Atlantic, over which the cable is to be laid, with a specimen of the cable selected. The section to extend between the Portuguese coast and Madeira will be completed by the manufacturers in June.

The tramway between Lisbon and Cintra will be opened to public travel next week.

SUMATRA.

THE HAGUE, April 24.—The Minister of the Colonies has given to the press a detailed statement of the war in Sumatra, from which it appears that the Achinese asked for aid of France and Italy before war was declared, but notes were received by Holland from the various Powers, which contained the most friendly assurances, and showed that the intrigues of Achinese had wholly failed.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 24.—The Reichsrath closed yesterday with a speech from the throne, in which the Emperor made a fitting allusion to the World's Exhibition to be inaugurated next month.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 24.—One Englishman and two Frenchmen have been arrested by the French officers on the Spanish frontier and sent to Perpignan. They are charged with holding commissions in the Carlist army.

BRAZIL.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—A letter received from a Baltimorean at Pernambuco, Brazil, states that a bitter controversy is going on between the Archbishop of Pernambuco and the Masonic fraternity. The press affiliated with the Masons, and it was thought the difficulty would culminate in the expulsion of the Jesuits.

ITALY.

ROME, April 24.—The Pope has had a relapse, and is again confined to bed.

TURKEY.

LONDON, April 24.—The Sultan of Turkey is reported seriously ill.

## WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, April 24.—The monetary situation is improving once more. The banks to-day were offering money more freely to leading brokers at 7 per cent, and the supply of loanable capital is steadily increasing. In the early part of the day money was worth 1-16 per diem, but during the afternoon there was a gradual decline in the rates. Before 3 o'clock loans were made at 5@7 per cent per annum, and after that hour money was offered at 4 to 5 per cent.

It is reported that the clique in Western Union are seeking to negotiate a loan in London, with the telegraph stock as collateral, which will enable them to carry their load over the summer months, and not sacrifice their securities.

IMPORTS.

It is estimated that the imports for this week will be about $9,000,000, or nearly $3,000,000 less than last week.

STOCKS

were dull. The transactions were largest in St. Paul common, Pacific Mail, and Western Union. Erie was weak on account of the investigation, and of the rumor of prospective unfriendly relations between it and the Lake Shore, which weakened both stocks. At one time New Jersey Southern declined 11¾ per cent, in consequence of a rumored "hitch" in the arrangement for a through connection with Baltimore.

GOLD

and governments were quiet and firm. Foreign exchange was dull and weak.

PRODUCE.

Flour opened more active, but closed weaker on most grades under $9.00 with larger offerings and less inquiry. Sales, 9,300 brls; receipts, 1,629 brls. Wheat opened dull, but closed fairly active. Good grades of spring are firm and salable. Common spring is dull and easier. The demand is chiefly for export, though fair for milling. Sales, 40,000 bu; receipts, 18,860 bu. Pork was quiet in the wholesale way. The jobbing business in new mess is done at @19.87½@20.00. Sales embrace about 150 brls. For future delivery no transactions reported. Receipts, 377 packages. Cut meats are still generally quiet, but prices rule steady. Dry salted shoulders are quoted at 7¾c. There is some jobbing business in light city smoked hams at 14½c. Receipts, 1,143 packages. Bacon ruled steady, and a moderate demand prevailed. Sales, 50 boxes city long clear on spot at 9¼c, and 250 boxes first half May at 10c. Short clear on spot is quoted nominally at 10c. Lard was very firm, with a moderate business. Sales of Western include 1,500 tierces at 10¾c for June, and 10¾c for July. April quoted at 9¾c bid. Of city 200 tierces sold at 9¾c. Receipts, 107 kegs and 1,088 packages.

## SENATOR INGALLS.

His Views on Kansas Politics.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 24.—The banquet to Senator Ingalls to-night was largely attended, many persons from Atchison, Topeka, Lawrence, and Fort Scott being present. Mayor Anthony delivered the reception speech. Senator Ingalls, in response to a toast, referred to the political strifes in Kansas, and said the masses of the people are now harmoniously united upon all questions vital to the prosperity of the State; that from the assurances received from the press, the Legislature, and persons of all parties, he believes he represents the entire people of Kansas; that the Democrats and Republicans, who were all shades of opinion upon previous issues, are united in their efforts and aspirations for the regeneration of the State. This crisis, he said, had been hastened by the growing conviction among the people that their honor had been stained, their prosperity retarded, and their liberties endangered by abuses which had grown too bold from success to feel the need of concealment. When political vices are arraigned for indecent exposures, their verdict will banish the culprit from the society of all decent men. Those who would direct public opinion have now a golden opportunity to redeem their errors of the past. The present is free from all complications. Honesty is not hereafter to be unprofitable. Merit is not to be an incumbrance, nor subserviency to braggarts and charlatans the only avenue to preferment and distinction.

## JUDGE UNDERWOOD.

His Confiscation Conspiracy Pronounced Shocking to the Moral Sense of Every Honest Man.

NEW YORK, April 24.—A dispatch from Richmond, Va., says: The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals have rendered a decision in the case of Underwood v. McVeigh, affirming the judgment of the Corporation Court of Alexandria, which directed a writ to issue ejecting Judge Underwood, of the United States District Court, from the possession of a handsome residence in Alexandria purchased by him at a confiscation sale, which sale was ordered by himself in 1864. McVeigh, the owner of the property, and who went to Richmond during the Rebellion, introduced testimony to show that Oakes Ames, John B. Alley, Samuel Hooper, and Judge Underwood and his son had organized to cause confiscation proceedings to be instituted. The Supreme Court, in giving its decision, according to the dispatch, declared that in its opinion Underwood's conduct had been "such as to shock the moral sense of every honest man."

The Sunday-School Cause.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 24.—Winnebago County for some time has been notorious for its few Sabbath-schools. This fact has caused many Christian citizens to make one more effort to infuse life into the old, and organize new, Sunday-schools. A large and enthusiastic Sunday-school Convention was held to-day at the State street Baptist Church. Mr. B. F. Jacobs, the noted Chicago Sabbath-school worker, was invited to preside at the Convention, and in the evening deliver an address on the subject of Sunday-schools. The morning session was principally occupied in organizing an association. There were delegates present from every township in the county, besides nearly every minister in the county. The new delegates appointed are as follows:

Rockford—R. F. Crawford, J. B. Agard, James Lemont, H. G. Clark; Pecatonica—P. Perley; Rockton—M. Carpenter; Winnebago—George Marriner; Harlem—M. Bruner.

In the afternoon the church was well filled, and the following topics were discussed: "How to start new schools." Discussion opened by S. C. Withrow. "Undeveloped talent in our churches, and how to use it in our Sunday-school work." Discussion opened by the Rev. F. P. Woodbury. "Best method of studying and teaching the Bible." Discussion opened by the Rev. W. S. Curtis. Bible lesson conducted by B. F. Jacobs. Every available seat was occupied by an intelligent audience, who listened with the utmost attention, and every now and then expressed their approbation of a stirring address delivered by B. F. Jacobs, of Chicago. He entreated all to put their hearts and souls into this work, which was as important as preaching, but far more neglected. Every man and woman should spare an hour's labor and a dollar in furthering the work of Sabbath-school institutions. The sentiments of Mr. Jacobs, to judge by the enthusiasm expressed by many, were fully appreciated.

## WASHINGTON.

Payment of the May Interest Not Likely to Be Anticipated.

A Financier's Prognostications Regarding Gold and Stocks.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

JAPANESE LOAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.—Information has been received here at the Japanese Legation of the successful negotiation in London of a loan of $10,000,000 for the Japanese Government. The negotiation was conducted by Gen. Geo. B. Williams, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue here, and Mr. Jonhide, Japanese Minister of Finance. The rate of interest was fixed at 7 per cent. Offers were made to loan $2,000,000 more, but the Commissioners were not authorized to exceed the above amount.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

The Virginia Democrats propose to hold their State Convention at Lynchburg. The Republicans have already announced the same point as the place at which their Convention shall be held. The object of both parties is to avoid the Richmond influence and cater to the western portion of the State.

The evening administration organ here closes an editorial to-day on the continued Indian outrages in the West, as follows: "It is time to quit fooling. The savages might as well understand, first as last, that their sole alternative on this continent is civilization or annihilation."

LOUISIANA.

The Administration has lately given New Orleans's parties to understand that if the people of Louisiana consulted their best interests they would submit at once to the Kellogg State Government. No relief is expected from the next Congress, as the Republican party will then have a greater majority than during the last session.

WEST POINT VISITORS.

The following is announced as the official list of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy for the year 1873, appointed by the President: The Rev. J. L. G. McKown, Illinois; N. R. Thayer, Pennsylvania; William T. Early, Virginia; Joseph H. McMullen, Maine; H. B. Curtis, Ohio; A. T. Akerman, Georgia; A. L. Chapin, Wisconsin. Appointed by the Senate: John Sherman, Ohio; John W. Stevenson, Kentucky. Appointed by the House of Representatives: John Coburn, Indiana; L. P. Poland, Vermont; S. S. Marshall, Illinois.

THE MAY INTEREST.

No order has yet been given by the Secretary of the Treasury for the payment without rebate of the May interest on the public debt from and after to-morrow, the 25th, as has been done in several preceding instances, and it is probable that the interest will be paid only when due on the 1st prox.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

Gov. Henry D. Cooke, of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., and brother of the senior member thereof, said to-day that the reaction for the better in the money and stock market was surprising to him. He never knew quiet in the markets to be restored so quickly as it has been since the recent collapse of the bull movement. He is of opinion that comparatively little change in the standard of prices of stocks and gold will occur during the summer, for the reason that during those months they range pretty steady. He believes the price of gold will not be noticeably altered by the disbursement of the May interest, amounting in round numbers to $17,000,000, owing to the fact that gold is in good demand in consequence of the unusually large importations, which are likely to continue until the close of the spring and early summer trade.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PUBLIC LAND REGULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just issued regulations under the act providing for the sale of United States lands containing coal, approved March 3 last, as follows:

Any individual of 21 years of age and a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become such, may enter by legal subdivisions any area not exceeding 160 acres. Any association may enter not to exceed 320 acres. Any association, if not less than four persons, who shall have expended not less than $5,000 in working and improving any coal mine or mines, may enter not exceeding 640 acres. The price per acre is $10 where the land is situated more than 15 miles from any completed railroad, and $20 per acre where the land is within 15 miles of such road.

In conflicts when improvements, etc., have been commenced subsequent to March 3 last, or shall be hereafter commenced, priority of possession and improvement shall govern the award, when the law has been fully complied with by each party. A mere possession, however, without satisfactory improvements will not secure the contract to the first occupant, when the subsequent claimant shows his full compliance with the law.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following is a summary of the condition of the winter wheat, just issued from the Agricultural Department:

On the first week of April, a considerable portion of the northern belt of the winter wheat area was covered with snow. The condition of that visible gave promise of general exemption from winter injury, leaving the crop subject to the meteorological vicissitudes of April. In the Middle States, a great improvement upon the showing of last spring is everywhere conceded, especially in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The prospects in the States south of Maryland is less favorable than last year, and there are indications of a diminishing area in the cotton States, although the acreage is not intended to be given in this report. Michigan, the only State of the northern border in which winter wheat is mainly grown, presents a green and vigorous growth, wherever snow has disappeared to reveal it, and Ohio makes far more favorable returns than last year. In Kentucky, a more checkered showing is made, giving the present appearance a decidedly unfavorable cast, with indications of future improvement as the weather becomes settled. In Indiana and Illinois, the unfavorable returns outnumbered the rose-colored. The dry autumn retarded seeding and germination, and left the plants too weak and shallow rooted to endure well the effects of the winter's changes of temperature. Similar causes affect the condition of wheat in Missouri, but a great improvement over last year is reported, and a still more favorable condition exists in Kansas. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska, as is known, very little winter wheat is produced, but full reports are given of such experiments. The indications from California all point to another year of great abundance, scarcely a county reporting an unfavorable condition. As a whole, the wheat prospect at the close of the winter is more favorable than at the same date in 1872.

FOR VIENNA.

J. R. Dodge, of the Department of Agriculture, having been designated by the President one of the Honorary Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition, will accept the position as an aid in his investigation of European statistical systems, and in acquiring increased facilities for his division of the Department.

PATENT REFUSED.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day refused the application of Ralph S. Mershon, of Zanesville, Ohio, for regulators for time-keepers.

GREENBACKS.

Legal-tenders outstanding, $33,579,620.36.

JAMES BROOKS.

James Brooks is reported somewhat improved.

## THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Horrible Condition of Affairs Along the Upper Rio Grande.

Murder and Robbery of Americans by Mexicans---Barbarous Amusements of Cochise.

Great Decrease in Population, Wealth, and Business.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Treasury Department has information of the following state of affairs on the Texan border:

On or about the 25th of March an American ranchero, living near Fort Quitman, was brutally murdered by the Mexicans, his body thrown into the Rio Grande, and his animals, horses and mules, driven into Mexico by his murderers. Immediate pursuit was started by a party of citizens, and the Mexicans were overtaken. A fight ensued, in which the pursuing party was defeated and returned to Quitman without having accomplished the recovery of the animals or the arrest of the murderers.

In Arizona and New Mexico, Cochise, nominally at peace with the United States, continues to practice his favorite pastime, and occasionally roasts a white man, merely as a matter of amusement.

In Mexico, matters are in a state of confusion quite beyond the compass of an ordinary mind. There are wars and rumors of wars in Sonora and Sinaloa. In Chihuahua, several business houses have been closed by the General Government, and the property confiscated and appropriated by the State, on account of duties alleged to be due on the introduction of merchandise, and which duties are levied in compliance with authority granted by the late President Juarez.

The author of this official communication to the Secretary of the Treasury says:

Where all this will finally end is a question of importance and interest. Its immediate results are being daily demonstrated by the gradual decrease of business affairs of all descriptions. The disregard shown to the laws and legal authorities, the frequent violation of the extradition treaty on the part of Mexico, coupled with the refusal or inability—probably the latter—to enforce her own laws and control her own people, has crippled American interests to an incredible degree. The perpetual turmoil and strife across the border, in addition to the Indian depredations, is fast depopulating this section. Since my arrival at this place, Paso del Norte, about two years ago, there has been a decrease of at least 10 per cent in the white population, and it is still growing less; and, unless some measures are adopted with a view of providing better security for life and property from the lawlessness of the Mexicans and slaughter by the Indians, the collection district of Paso del Norte will dwindle into nothingness, and become an expense to the General Government.

The above letter is dated "El Paso del Norte, March 31."

## THE INDIANS.

Confirmation of Osage Murders---Capture of a Government Train in Texas---Four Men Killed---The Nevada Indians Posted on the Modoc War---Fears Entertained of an Outbreak Among the Piutes---Indian Outrages in Oregon.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 24.—Doc Colburn, messenger for Capt. Darling, arrived in Kansas City April 22, and reported the finding of thirteen dead bodies of white men, all in one place. The bodies were found on Medicine Lodge Creek.

VIRGINIA, Nevada, April 24.—The Indians of this State as far east as the Utah border are well posted on the Modoc war.

A dispatch from Winnemucca says a large detachment of troops has arrived, en route from Camp Halleck for Camp McDermit.

Fears are entertained among the people there of an outbreak among the Piutes.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The Indians have stolen 1,300 head of cattle from William Wells, Yakima Valley, Oregon. Three families arrived at Dalles from Klickitat report that the Indians are so surly and insolent they did not think it safe to remain.

Gen. Jefferson C. Davis leaves for the seat of the Modoc war to-morrow. General Hardie, from the Inspector-General's Department, accompanies him.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—The *Democrat* has a special from Denison, Texas, which says: Reports are in circulation here which are believed that a train with government supplies for Fort Griffin hence from here on the 13th inst., and consisting of eight four-mule wagons, was captured by the Indians on Cole Creek, sixty-five miles from here. Four of the eight men with the train are said to have been killed, and two wounded.

## MICHIGAN.

The Fruit Disaster---Fearful Winter-Havoc Among Young Nurseries.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 24.—The statement I sent you some weeks ago as to the nature and extent of the havoc among the young nurseries of the fruit region of Michigan by the intense cold of last winter has been considered by several nurserymen agricultural and horticultural editors as erroneous, &c., and so published. Now, to save my reputation for accuracy, I will state a fact coming under my observation here to-day. Mr. Chilson, a large nurseryman at this place (Battle Creek), is now cutting down to the ground 60,000 young nursery apple-trees, which the cold weather last winter froze and killed to the ground. The roots are not killed, and they will grow up again. This ruins his nursery trade in apple-trees this year. Mr. Chilson also tells me that *all the nursery trees* in the large Grand River Nursery (of the Husteds), at Lowell, Mich., are killed—many of them roots and all. So much for what I know about farming. If this is true of these nursery trees, it is probably true of the larger portion of them in this State. Of course, old apple-trees are not killed to any extent.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The area of highest barometer will extend on Friday southeastward over the Southern States, and the pressure will fall decidedly over the Missouri Valley and the Upper Lakes, with rising temperature and diminishing winds. For the Ohio Valley, Middle and Eastern States, northwesterly winds, with cloudy, or partly cloudy, weather, with possibly somewhat higher temperature. For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States north and west winds and partly cloudy and clear weather. For the Southwest diminishing northerly winds, rising temperature, and clearing weather. For the Lake region westerly winds, with cloudy weather.

An Explanation as to an Explanation.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CINCINNATI, O., April 24.—The Hon. James A. Garfield publishes a letter in yesterday's *Western Reserve Chronicle*, defending his vote for the Retroactive Salary bill in Congress. The letter is an answer to a resolution passed by his constituents lately at a political meeting, severely censuring him. He explains that he opposed this amendment to the Appropriation bill increasing the salary, first to last, and all the time, and when it was fastened on to the bill, he had no alternative but to vote for this bill with its amendment increasing the salaries, or vote against the Appropriation bill entire.

Capture of Western Criminals.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 24.—Michael Conners and James Bishop, who were arrested here yesterday, are supposed to be professional burglars from Chicago, although they report themselves from Detroit. Bishop is said to be an escaped convict from Fond du Lac, Wis., and officers are coming here for him.

# THE WORLD'S FAIR.

**The Great Vienna Exposition.**

**Something About the Old City of Vienna.**

**How the Great Exposition Originated.**

**A Comparison with Previous World's Fairs.**

**The Buildings --- The Monster Dome.**

**The Departments---Life in the Austrian Capital.**

**The American Commissioners, and Our Share in the Show.**

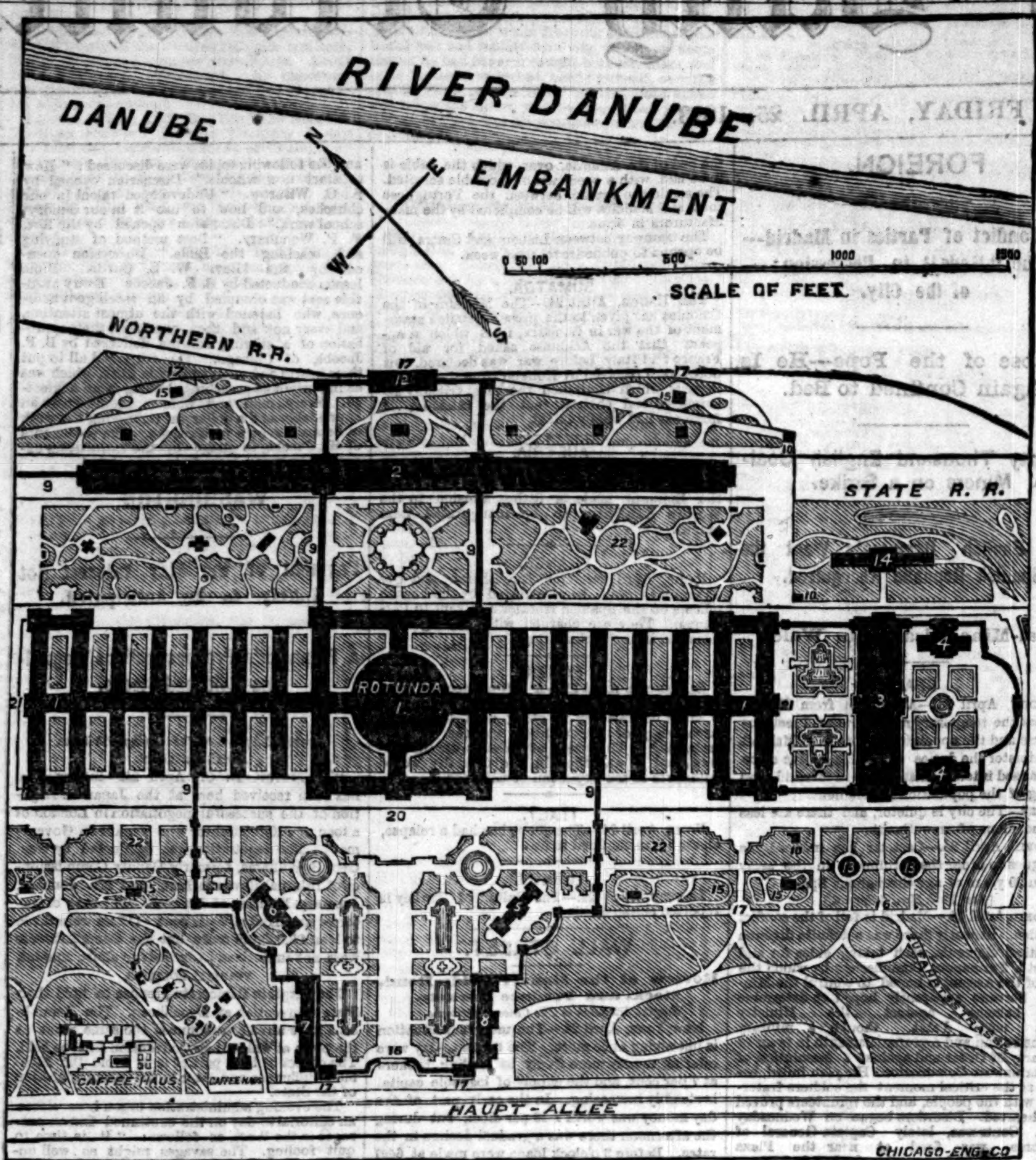


**DIAGRAM OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT VIENNA.**

EXPLANATION.—1—Industrial Palace. 2—Machinery Hall. 3—Gallery of Fine Arts. 4—Exposition des Amateurs. 5—Imperial Pavilion. 6—Offices of the Chief Manager. 7—Pavilion of the Jury. 8—Post, Telegraph, and Custom-House Offices. 9—Galleries of Communication. 10—Guard-houses. 11—Barracks for the I. and R. Engineers. 12—Stables and Barracks for the Guard. 13—Exhibition Special Railway Station. 14—Exhibition of Horses. 15—Ground for Hot-houses. 16—Ground for Horticultural Exhibition. 17—Restaurants. 18—Principal Entrances. 19—Lateral Entrances. 20—Road of Approach to the Imperial Pavilion. 21—Road leading to the Pavilion of the Jury. 22—Principal Entrance of the Industrial Palace. 23—Lateral Entrance of the Industrial Palace. 24—Places reserved for Pavilions or Buildings. 25—Park for the Agricultural Exhibition. Another Department has been added devoted to Education.

The temptation to be resisted in the reference we propose to Vienna and the World's Exposition soon to open, is the one to which nine out of ten of the correspondents abroad will fall victims,—to draw from the guide-books and encyclopedias the entire history of the city since it was "the Vindobona of the Romans," and to set up such a portico of archæology that the main structure of the narrative will be lost behind it, or only appear as a small tail to a very huge preface. Let us treat Vienna with no awe of her eighteen centuries, and look at her as she is, a vast city of 1,000,000 inhabitants, or about the size of New York, like Paris in its style of buildings and inhabitants, and, since Sedan, ambitious to snatch the social crown dropped, or at least shaken, in the French reverses. It has two parts, the inner and outer city, the first the old quarter, the other the suburbs, the spread and development of which in the past few seasons, the cumulation of improvements, the parks and boulevards, has not been surpassed even by the growth of Chicago. The population of Vienna. which in 1865 was 560,000, increased in 1869 to 825,000, and in 1872 to 980,000 souls.

The inner core of Vienna is about four-fifths of a mile in diameter, and compactly built. Here are the principal retail shops, the resorts of banking and finance. The periphery of this minor city is a broad street over a hundred feet wide, called the Ring. Happy Vienna if she has no other.

The suburbs extend for several miles west, southwest, and north, the avenues diverging from the Ring as radii the cross streets on arcs parallel to the Ring. Street communication is by omnibuses, street-cars, and the omnipresent, hack (*fiacre*), which you may hire for 40 cents an hour. At night rates are double. Paste this in your hat when you attend the Exposition, and send names of swindling drivers to THE TRIBUNE, or, still better, tell them you will do so.

On the east of the city is the "blue rolling Danube," now being widened and deepened, and diked, and an entirely new cut-off channel is being excavated nine miles long and 1,000 feet wide, along which on the city side extends a magnificent quay to be lined with business. Thus Vienna is to be made a great port, and reached by large steamers from the sea. On this quay (the *Donau Dam*) is the Prater or Central Park of Vienna. And now we are coming to the Exposition. But first let us take off our hats to

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The whole City of Vienna—the present circumference of which would be about twenty miles, without counting in the numerous suburbs, called *Vororte*—is subdivided into nine Circuits, or Districts (*Bezirke*). Each one of these Circuits is governed by a Board of Trustees, called *Bezirksausschuss*, and a *Bezirksborstand*, or President of the Circuit. This President and Board possess, to a very great extent, Executive powers in all matters pertaining to their respective Circuits, independent of the City Government, although, in most cases, they are considered as the deputed executive officers of the Commune. Each Circuit has within its own limits a *Gemeindehaus* (Town-House). These are generally substantial and finely-built structures, containing in them the offices of the several members of the Board of Trustees of the *Bezirksborstand*, Justice of the Peace for that particular Circuit; also the rooms for the city police, firemen, and engines set apart for that Circuit; and all business, whether in connection with the streets, water or gas-pipes, of that particular Circuit, or with individuals living under its jurisdiction, has to pass through some branch of this Town-House, no matter whence it may come.

The General City Government of Vienna is represented by a Board of Aldermen called *Gemeinderath*, and a Mayor (*Burgermeister*), who is elected, not by the people direct, but by the Board of Aldermen. This Board has power, under the statutes of the State, to enact ordinances pass orders in regard to assessments and taxes and regulate the affairs of the Commune. The Mayor is the presiding officer of the Board, and, as with us, possesses the veto power on ordinances, but not on resolutions.

THE EXPOSITIONS.

As we shall make our present comparisons with other previous World's Fairs in respect to area and dimensions, the exhibit will be the more interesting and locally of value in Chicago. It will be well for our citizens, ambitious to place Chicago in this list, to note how steadily cumulative it has been, and to appreciate, when we set out "to beat that affair over in Vienna," just the task we shall have before us. The Vienna Exposition will cost from $7,000,000 to $8,000,000, and, it is estimated, must receive 20,000,000 visitors to reimburse the outlay. Here are the comparative figures of area in the great European World's Fairs, that at New York, the Crystal Palace, not enumerated, as bearing no proportion to the rest, and so, of course, not to be imitated by Chicago:

| | Area, feet. |
|---|---|
| London (Hyde Park), 1851 | 94,000 |
| Paris (Champs d'Elysees), 1855 | 123,214 |
| London (Brompton), 1862 | 222,316 |
| Paris (Champs de Mars), 1867 | 577,645 |
| Vienna (Prater), 1873 | 2,783,809 |

Thus the area of inclosed space in Vienna is five times greater than that of Paris in 1867.

WHERE IT IS BUILT.

The Prater is the pride of Vienna, a park of 575 acres, said to be the most magnificent in the world. It is accessible from the heart of the city by steam-cars, horse-cars, omnibuses (a new line of 600 vehicles just being especially equipped for such purpose), by steamers on the Danube, on a canal penetrating the heart of the city, and by hacks, or other vehicles, along a magnificent avenue, along which a free walk on foot for twenty minutes may perhaps at times supplant all the other modes, if you are a good pedestrian and worthy of the Alpenstock you bought in Switzerland.

THE HEAD OF THE EXPOSITION.

Baron von Schwartz Lenbom, has the Exposition on the brain. No human enterprise has succeeded where there was not some one who was not a fanatic on his pet subject. Of course, when he has done all the work, all the coping and struggling with pristine difficulties, there are plenty good, easy, safe fellows to come in and plant themselves and carpet-sacks in the well-started scheme, and bid the world admire the enterprise. Probably the Vienna Exposition has a dozen or two of these eleventh-hour men, who will arrive and take pay for the whole twelve hours' time; but the world will remember Baron von Schwartz.

WHERE THE MONEY CAME FROM.

Having worked up the pride of the Government to the subject of beating Paris in the show business, a contribution of 3,000,000 gulden was donated, and 3,000,000 gulden more were subscribed by it to the Guarantee Fund, in all $3,000,000. The rest of the guarantee fund was realized from local and private sources, the city giving up the splendid Prater for a location. The expenses of the Paris Exposition, in 1870, were about $2,500,000, so that Vienna has nearly trebled the outly.

HOW THEY SET ABOUT IT.

The Austrian Commissioners, with Baron von Schwartz at their head, went at work with magnificent zeal, and the Emperor and municipal authorities of Vienna have backed their splendidly. Co-operation was invited with the influential, energetic, and scientific men of the country, and the list of co-operators amounts to many thousands. Here are the heads of

NATIONAL COMMISSIONS:

America, Thomas B. VanBuren.
Belgium, Baron t'Kint de Roodenbeke, Senator.
Brazil, Prince August of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.
Germany, Ministerial Director Moser (Prussia).
Baden, Ministerialrath Carl Turban.
Bavaria, Staatsminister Von Pfeufer.
Bremen, Heinrich Claussen.
Elsass-Lothringen, Von Sybel.
Hamburg, Senator Johns.
Hesse, Finance-Minister Schleiermacher.
Lubeck, Senator Kulenkamp.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Dr. Dippe.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Dr. Kammerherr von Petersdorf.
Oldenburg, the Minister of the Interior.
Saxony, Baron Weinlig.
Saxe-Meiningen, Secretary of Interior.
Saxe-Weimar, Dr. Schonberg.
Wurtemberg, Dr. Von Steinbeis.
Egypt, Mohammed Tewfik Pasha.
France, Jules Simon and the Minister of Agriculture.
Greece, Prof. Jean A. Soutzo.
Great Britain, Prince of Wales (honorary), Sir Andrew Buchanan, etc.
Italy, the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Wimpffen, etc. (Each city has its own distinct commission.)
Japan, Kkuma, etc.
Netherlands, Fan Oordt.
Roumania, Gregor Bengescu.
Russia, Boutowsky, Minister of Manufactures.
Sweden and Norway, Gen. Vondardel, etc.
Switzerland, Dr. Vorsteher.
Spain, Manuel de la Concha.
Turkey, Edhem Pasha.

THE ARCHITECT.

The great English architect, Mr. Scott Russell, designed the structure, and another Englishman, Mr. Harcourt, has executed the plans.

THE BUILDING.

The former Exposition structures were carefully examined for errors and features to be avoided. The improvements secured are notable, and mainly in respect to ease of approach, and a broad ground area, doing away with galleries. Our map shows the result at a glance, and the scale appended will give dimensions. It is not so striking as the vast and lofty crystal-palace structures of England, nor so picturesque, perhaps, as the varied arrangements of the Paris Exposition, but it is plain, simple, clear, every way feasible and excellent.

THE GREAT DOME.

Having determined to secure a broad floor area instead of height, to relieve the confessed objection of too little effectiveness, a grand dome was made the central feature of the long, low building. This dome is 353 feet in diameter and 275 feet high. Compare this with the other famous domes:

| | |
|---|---|
| St. Peter's, diameter | 49 metres |
| St. Paul's, diameter | 35 metres |
| London (1872), diameter | 50 metres |
| Vienna, 1873, diameter | 108 metres |

This vast dome and rotunda, as shown in our diagram, forms the centre of a main gallery, or nave, 82 feet wide and 2,968 feet long, crossed, as shown, by 16 transepts 49 feet wide, 72 feet long, and 32 feet in height. Sufficient decorative surface effects have been secured to the interior, but the builders have judged that the visitors came to look at the exhibited array, and have made their display the first object, and rely upon it as the chief attraction.

THE NATIONS.

The arrangement of the Exposition is simple and admirable in the order of the nations from east to west on the map of the globe. The 24 courts between the transepts, each 672 feet by 114 feet, have been left for parterre effect and access of light, but may obviously be easily incorporated with the building, and recent advices say this is being done by the American representatives to give more area to our contributors.

OTHER STRUCTURES.

The Exposition grounds will be a city in themselves, the whole area of nearly 600 acres being occupied by various structures, with parterres and parks and forest trees of the Emperor's deer-park between, and a superb setting and background for all.

The hall for machinery is 2,500x175 feet. The agricultural machinery hall is 2,400x160, the horticultural hall is 430x80 feet. The horse pavilion, 800x120 feet. Besides these there are pavilions for special exhibition, many of them superb specimens of the strength and pride of the individual exhibitors. There are pavilions for collective exhibitions of English, French, and Austrian machinery; a pavilion for art amateurs, owners, and collectors, inasmuch as none but originals of striking merit will be admitted to the art gallery.

Most striking of all will be the rich pavilions, the abodes and symbols of royalty. The Sultan's Kiosk is a copy of Stamboul. The Viceroy of Egypt outdoes it with a minaret and miniature palace. The Imperial pavilion of Austria is 200x80, for the Emperor, Empress, Archduchess, and Archduchesses. The jury pavilion is of nearly the same size.

Then there are cafes and restaurants of all nationalities, so that each son of Adam may find the viands of his own clime and a cuisine of his own people if he wishes.

ADJUNCT ATTRACTIONS.

There are several department fairs, cattle shows, horse shows, each of sufficient magnitude to draw an immense concourse of spectators. There are to be races on the broad tracks, and regattas by the clubs of all European cities, to take place on the Danube. There is an immense aquarium of salt water with wonderful marvels and monsters of the sea on exhibition. Every part of the great Prater will swarm with attractions, and this brief enumeration will show what Chicago must do to eclipse Vienna. We shall probably "wait till a while ago."

THE EXHIBITORS.

The exhibitors at Vienna will be divided into groups, according to the character of the contributions. Each group will have a President and two Vice-Presidents. The Presidencies of the groups of Education and of Trade and Commerce of the world, and the Vice-Presidencies of the groups of Civil Engineering and Public Works, and of Architecture and Farm-Houses, have been assigned to the United States. In the Department of Art, a fine display is promised, but the American share will be light. England sends paintings valued, in the aggregate, to two millions. France will contribute 500 paintings, and Italy 200 statues. Many of the buildings devoted to nationalities are already completed. Elaborate show-cases have arrived from all parts of Europe. In this respect the Americans are also falling behind, according to recent advices.

AMERICAN NOTES.

Mr. McElrath, one of the Commissioners, arrived at Vienna about the middle of March, and immediately on his arrival a contract was entered into for flooring and roofing the large court adjoining the American department, as shown in the diagram. By this arrangement the exhibitors from the United States will have about double the space which was originally allotted them. An official catalogue of the American department just published contains the name of McCormick, with the well-known reapers and mowers, and the Wood, Lieherling, Sprague, Trenton, and Johnston harvesting, reaping, and mowing machinery. All varieties of cleaning and threshing machinery, adaptable to horse power, to be used in close proximity to the fields, are also represented.

The sewing-machine interest has over 1,000 representatives, and will present, perhaps, the grandest collection of this class of useful machine ever brought together.

In the catalogue are lists of samples of every known description of apparatus for lifting water, not only those employed for domestic purposes, but where a mine requires the discharge of thousands of gallons a minute. Machines which automatically commence and finish a whole process are more and more coming into vogue in the United States, and such machines will be fully represented in Vienna. Among them are pail and bucket machinery, paper-box-making machinery, brush-making machinery, boot-heel machinery, machinery for making pipe-elbows, brick machinery, nail machinery, etc.

In steam fire-engines and apparatus for extinguishing fires, the catalogue presents numerous varieties. In telegraphy, all such matters which are in the United States so well-known, but which are still novelties in Europe, such as hotel annunciators, fire-alarm telegraphs, translators, relays, etc., the exhibition will be thoroughly supplied with.

Mr. Brewer's catalogue represents quite faithfully the great skill evinced and progress made in mechanical industry in the United States during the last ten years.

THE AMERICAN VIENNA COMMISSION.

We close our reference to an enterprise in which the whole world is interested with the full official list of the representatives of our country at the Vienna Exposition:

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER GENERAL:
GEN. THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, New York.

EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONERS:
GEN. WILLIAM MAYER, New York.
DR. ANTHONY RUPPANER, New York.
HON. THOMAS MCELRATH, New York.
ROBERT SARGEANT, Esq., New York.
A. E. STIASNEY, Esq., New York.
WILLIAM M. F. ROUND, Esq., Massachusetts.
HON. CLAYTON MCMICHAEL, Pennsylvania.
LEWIS SEASONGOOD, Esq., Ohio.
HON. H. GARRETTSON, Ohio.
G. S. BLODGETT, Esq., Vermont.
EDWARD GOTTHEIL, Esq., Louisiana.
ISAAC COOK, Esq., Missouri.
A. G. JAMES, Esq., Vienna.

*Advisory Committee (one for each Group of Industries).*
*Chairman*—Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, New York.
*Secretary*—Prof. Charles A. Joy, Columbia College.

*Groups.*
1. *Mining*—Prof. William P. Blake.
2. *Agriculture*—Mr. H. W. Sargent.
3. *Chemistry*—Prof. Charles F. Chandler.
4. *Food*—Prof. Eben N. Horsford.
5. *Textile Fabrics*—Dr. Isador Walz.
6. *Leather*—Mr. Jackson S. Schultz.
7. *Iron and Steel*—Mr. Abraham S. Hewitt.
8. *Wood Industry*—Mr. George E. Harney.
9. *Glass and Pottery*—Prof. T. Sterry Hunt.
10. *Jewelry*—Mr. Charles L. Tiffany.
11. *Paper*—Mr. Alexander H. Rice.
12. *Engraving*—Mr. John E. Gavit.
13. *Machinery*—Prof. Robert H. Thurston.
14. *Philosophical Instruments*—Mr. F. A. P. Barnard.
15. *Musical Instruments*—Mr. Theodore Thomas.
16. *War Materials*—Gen. Q. A. Gillmore.
17. *Naval Materials*—Mr. Isaac Newton.
18. *Engineering*—Mr. William E. Worthen.
19. *Model Dwellings*—Mr. Calvert Vaux.
20. *Farm Buildings*—Mr. Orestes Cleveland.
21. *Domestic Industry*—Mr. Salem H. Wales.
22. *Museums for the People*—Mr. Howard Potter.
23. *Religious Art*—Dr. Henry C. Potter.
24. *Loan Collections*—Mr. John Taylor Johnston.
25. *Fine Arts*—President Academy of Design.
26. *Education*—Judge Hooper C. VanVorst.

ADDITIONAL GROUPS.
1 and 2. *Inventions*—Prof. Samuel D. Tillman.
3 and 4. *Charitable Institutions*—Mr. Charles L. Brace.
5. *Commerce*—Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles.
6. *Geographical and Trade Statistics*—Mr. Francis A. Stout.

ADDITIONAL [*appointed by the President, to proceed to Vienna, under the joint resolution of Congress, approved Feb. 14, 1873*]:

PRACTICAL ARTISANS—N. M. Lowe, Massachusetts; Charles Davis, Pennsylvania; Joseph V. Meigs, Massachusetts; R. B. Lines, District of Columbia; John R. Nurnsee, Maryland; Lewis J. Hinton, New York; Lyman Bridge, Illinois; George A. Stanberry, Ohio.

SCIENTIFIC MEN—E. N. Horsford, of Massachusetts; J. Lawrence Smith, of Kentucky; Lewis M. Rutherford, of New York; Peter Collier, of Vermont; R. H. Thurston, of New Jersey; L. J. Boech, of Virginia; and John A. Warder, of Ohio.

HONORARY COMMISSIONERS—J. Dawson Coleman, of Pennsylvania; Thomas Nast, of New Jersey; Dr. J. W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin; J. H. Speed and Frank Draxler, of Alabama; A. M. Donald, of Arkansas; James Newman, of California; George W. Parker, J. K. Kilbourne, Joseph Plant, and E. S. Wheeler, of Connecticut; W. B. Bibb and Edwin D. Newton, of Georgia; J. M. Gregory, Allen W. Stolp, and Charles Deere, of Illinois; Jesse S. Brown and A. Ballwegg, of Indiana; James A. Williamson, A. F. Hofer, G. T. Carpenter, and Samuel F. Cooper, of Iowa; Henry Sarstedt, of Kansas; C. F. Carpenter, of Kentucky; Frank Morey and Henry Vignaud, of Louisiana; J. Edwin Sherman, of Maine; W. T. Walters, of Maryland; J. D. Philbrick, Nelson L. Derby, L. F. Mellen, Henry Marion Howe, D. A. Goddard, and Louis Weisbien, of Massachusetts; James Birney and Henry C. Lewis, of Michigan; Col. Edward P. Jones and Augustus Seniago, of Mississippi; H. C. Crevelling, G. H. Koch, and Charles A. Smith, of Missouri; H. J. Wisner, John E. Van Winkle, John Duncan, and G. DeWitt, of New Jersey; Prof. Davies, George Sauer, L. W. Rogers, William C. Gunnell, J. H. Sherwood, Francis A. Stout, George W. Silcox, R. W. Raymond, Jackson S. Schultz, Douglas Taylor, and George Thurber, of New York; W. C. Kerr, of North Carolina; Montgomery Phister, O. G. Leopold, Freeman Thorpe, and G. Mendenhall, of Ohio; Charles E. Smith, of Oregon; Howard Painter, Thomas Beaver, John Shinn, Henry D. Moore, David Brooks, Joseph Wharton, J. Milliken, and Charles M. Nes, of Pennsylvania; Elisha Dyer, of Rhode Island; Samuel Tate and L. J. Dupre, of Tennessee; C. S. Morrill and Levi K. Fuller, of Vermont; Moses P. Hardy, of Virginia; J. H. Dess Debar, of West Virginia; George W. Smalley, J. Russell Young, Benjamin R. Winthrop, Charles K. Tuckerman, and Dr. Thomas Buckler, at large; E. M. Hamilton, of Colorado; Richard K. Evans, Richard T. Cutts, David Edes, Joseph Enthoffer, and Arthur H. Brown, of the District of Columbia; James M. Cavanagh, of Montana; Adolph Guttman, of New Mexico.

LIVING IN VIENNA.

As was stated recently by THE TRIBUNE's special Vienna correspondent, there are nearly a million of people living within the boundaries of Vienna, in about 10,000 houses. By a Vienna house is meant a large five or six-story building, with a great many tenants in it,—some of them having as many as 100 to 500 of them. Each tenant has a separate suite of rooms, which include, according to his or her means, a greater or lesser number, either in the second, third, or any of the upper floors. As a general thing, the first floor is occupied by stores, *cafes*, *magazins*, and restaurants. Most of the old monasteries and convents of the City of Vienna have been turned into tenement houses, some of them containing as many as a thousand tenants. These, however, belong mostly to the poorer classes.

The 722 streets of Vienna are nearly all either macadamized or paved with granite. The sidewalks are narrow, except on the Ringstrasse, the Boulevard surrounding the inner city, and on the site of the old walls. It costs Vienna annually nearly a million of florins to repair her pavements. All Austrian vehicles being so heavy and cumbersome, the granite pavement wears out within the short time of two or three years.

Vienna is not the cheapest city in the world. As contrasted with the German cities, even with Berlin, it is much dearer. The cost prices of food are not so high, but the Viennese are extravagant in their tastes, and then lodgings are unquestionably high. Notwithstanding the numerous buildings recently erected, it is difficult to obtain quarters at reasonable rates. In the Grand Hotel the lowest priced rooms are, even now, charged at about $1.50 a day. Table d'hote, without wine, nearly as much. Cigars are dear and not good. The restaurants in Vienna are numerous, and the fare in the main excellent. The bread is probably the best in the world; deliciously crisp and as white as snow. A peculiar feature—not of Vienna alone, but of Austria generally—is the sharp distinction drawn between cafes and restaurants. A cafe is what its name purports, a place to sip a cup of coffee and read the papers, or meet one's friends. The only drinks are coffee and liquors, and the utmost that one can obtain in the eating line is a roll, or a cake, or a sandwich. The eating places are the restaurants.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

A letter from Vienna, dated March 24, says: "The programme of the Congress, about to be published, alludes to the division of opinion on protection to inventors. One party, enforced by the example of Switzerland and Holland, demands the total abolition of patents, the other a complete reform and an international system. Among the inconveniences that may result from opposing systems, the tendency of ample protection in one country to attract skilled operators from the others, is alluded to as likely to disturb the International balance. Difficult as the patent problem may be, it is worth while to attempt its solution. What scene more favorable for the effort than an assemblage from all parts of the world of representative men, bearing their tribute to that height of culture, to which education, labor, and inventive genius have advanced mankind. With this view, and in accord with an incentive presented by the Government of the United States, the General Directors of the Exposition have resolved to connect with it an International Congress to consider the question. Should the Congress vote, as may be predicted, in favor of patent protection, then it will become its duty to base upon the collective experience of other countries a declaration of fundamental principles for an international reform of patent legislation.

The Congress will meet after the juries have finished their awards, on the 4th of August, under these rules:

*First*—The Congress will be composed of skilled workmen, manufacturers, men of technical science, political economists, and other experts.

*Second*—The Governments exhibiting to be represented by special delegates.

*Third*—Application for participation to be made through the Exposition Commissioners, domestic and foreign, before end of June.

*Fourth*—A Committee of Preparation will be appointed by the general direction of the Exposition, to prepare the materials and matters of inquiry.

*Fifth*—The Director-General, Baron Schwartz-Senborn, will open the Congress, which will then elect from its own members the President and a Bureau, and proceed to a general discussion of the questions. The decisions of the Congress will be communicated through the several Commissions to their respective Governments.

*Sixth*—The language of the Congress will be German, but English, French, and Italian will be also admitted.

*Seventh*—Communications, works, and propositions having reference to patent protection are to be addressed to the General Director until the opening of the Congress, and then to the Bureau of the Congress.

The United States movement alluded to in the programme was the proposition by President Grant for an international convention, in which other nations should be invited to take part. The Count Andrassy had advised Mr. Jay that after the close of the Congress the Austro-Hungarian Government will negotiate on the subject.

In England, a select committee of the House of Commons reported last year, after a prolonged examination, in favor of an assimilation in the law and practice in regard to inventions among the various civilized countries of the world.

## THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

### The Tariff Question.

ROSS, Lake Co., Ind., April 22, 1873.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: The attempt on the part of a portion of the Western press to discourage and stop discussion on the tariff will be as futile as the effort of Mrs. Partington with her broom to sweep back the Atlantic. The farmers of the West will not stop at railroad monopoly, but the whole brood of vampires that are eating out the vitals of the honest industry of the nation will receive the same searching investigation. Time will soon show this.

The plea is, We farmers will become divided if the tariff is brought in. Rest in patience, you disinterested friends! The great public mind of the West is growing up to the occasion; its vision is expanding, and can see, in tracking up one monopoly, that one is but the twin brother of the other. A few advanced thinkers could see all this, and have expected that this "farmers' question" would have started sooner than it has. A few months ago, very many could see nothing wrong in the monopoly and extortion of the railroads, and now see things very differently; and so with the tariff. That class of papers that have professed great regard for the interests of their party, but have, in fact, more care for sustaining the present tariff legislation of the country, have always heretofore labored hard to make it appear, especially during the last few years, that the country was never so prosperous, and that everything was lovely. These to-day are the very ones that are determined that the tariff question shall not be discussed, and denounce those who call the attention of the people to the robbery inflicted upon them by the legalized villainy of the tariff. It reminds me of the two old parties in 1852. They, in National Convention, solemnly resolved, "That we will frown on any attempt, in or out of Congress, to revive the agitation of the slavery question." And yet, in a few months, nothing else was talked of or discussed.

You may do your best, gentlemen; you may "frown" on and denounce the opponents of the tariff; you may revile them as much as you please; nothing can stop the onward march of the people in the great uprising against monopoly in every form. Cheap Transportation and Free Trade will be the rallying-cry of the future,—always excepting sufficient revenue for the requirements of the Government, and that can be raised on a few articles.

From politicians or parties at present, the people must expect nothing, and will get nothing, but opposition. Let them "frown!" This will stimulate rather than retard. The movement will go on and gather headway, like a mountain-torrent in its course. Gaining as it advances, it will become a power in the land; and, directed by wise counsels, will achieve success, and exert an influence for the best interests of our country. B. W.

### The Railroad Question.

MILTON, Coles Co., Ill., April 19, 1873.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: I saw a somewhat lengthy article in your weekly of the 16th inst., headed "The Railroad Question from the Railroad Point of View." I do not propose to answer or criticise that article, as I am a young farmer, and took my schooling at the plow-handle and in the barn and feed-lot; but would simply beg a hearing on one or two points: First, "discrimination."

The article says it is very unfair to charge the man that rides twice a day as much as the man that rides once a year. Now, I hold that all men (as Jefferson says) are created equal and with certain inalienable rights, and, if a man's business leads him on the cars twice a day, he must have a profitable business, or he would not do business in that way. And, as for the man that rides once in a great while, I am he. I can tell you all about him. In the first place, he has married a wife, and has bought a farm of the railroad company, and agreed to pay $20 per acre and interest at 10 per cent. He goes to work, and keeps at it almost night and day. If he wants to buy any necessaries, he must go all the way to Mattoon, 8 miles distant, or buy at home (Milton), and pay 50 per cent more. Why? Because it costs about $20 per car to run it up to Milton. And it costs from $10 to $15 more per car from from Chicago to Milton than to Mattoon, some 8 miles south; and it costs us 45 cents to go to Mattoon on the cars. Now, you see, the man that wants to keep his head above water and pay for his land cannot afford to indulge in such luxuries as buying at home and riding on the cars.

It is also said that it won't do not to "discriminate in freight at competing points." Perhaps not, but it really seems to me that the Illinois Central Railroad would get more freight and more money if they would discriminate less. To prove this, we will take Mattoon as a sample, where the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad crosses. Now, for the last eighteen years, all the corn, wheat, and hogs have been hauled or driven there for 15 miles in all directions from Mattoon. There are hundreds of bushels of corn that go to Mattoon that have been hauled right past two railroad stations on the Illinois Central Railroad. And I say, and can prove, that there are hundreds of thousands of bushels of corn that go East from Mattoon, that would go direct from Milton and Arcola to Chicago if they could even get within 5 cents per bushel the market price in Mattoon. Hence you see that, if there is not a change some way soon, the railroad will wipe out by far the most necessary class of men,—the producers of cattle, hogs, and corn,—for they never can raise corn at 16 to 20 cents, and never will submit, without a struggle, to give 50 cents per bushel to any corporation to deliver their corn at New York. That is just what it costs at the present high rates.

Next, the article says that, "The threatened legislation would strike a death-blow to all suburban towns." Now, I know very well that that statement is a grand mistake, and so does the man that wrote it. Every man that lives in the country knows that to be entirely "too thin."

But there is one more item I wish to speak of; that is: "For astonishingly few, if any, of the declaimers against monopolies ever put a dollar in any railroad in Illinois." Now, that is the biggest thing in the shape of an untruth I ever saw or heard of. I do not suppose there is one farmer in every three that has not paid dollars,—yes, hundreds of dollars—in this State, to railroads. Why, before this Illinois Central Railroad was, we got our land for $1.25 per acre. After the Government gave the railroad every other section for fourteen miles wide and the length of the road, then we had to pay the Government $2.50 per acre, and the railroad from $5 to $20 per acre. Where did that extra charge go to, if not to the railroad? I live in Coles County, and I do not know of a single county among those in this vicinity that is not taxed to pay for the building of some railroad. Why, the farmers of and around Milton graded the switch at Milton for nothing, and now can't ship or sell there, unless they take 18 or 20 cents per bushel, while from 25 to 30 cents is paid at Mattoon. W. A. P.

## FISH-CULTURE.

BOSCOBEL, Wis., April, 1873.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: Fish-culture is beginning to attract the attention of States and nations as a part of their system of political economy. France, more than twenty years ago, appreciating its importance as a cheap source of food-supply, built at public expense a hatching-establishment, from which she restocked her depleted waters. This establishment, through the fortunes of war, fell into the hands of Prussia, who is running it in the interests of her people; and our Government has lately received, as a present from this establishment, a quarter of a million of salmon spawn.

Our Government is trying the experiment, with the promise of success, in planting salmon and shad in the waters emptying into our lakes, as well as those emptying into the Gulf of Mexico.

New York, Pennsylvania, and the New England States, in their sovereign capacity, and at the expense of the State, are artificially hatching and stocking their public waters; and, as one illustration of their success, it may be stated that, in four years from the first hatching of shad on the Connecticut River, they became so abundant as to cause their wholesale value to decline from 18 to 3 cents a pound.

But these fish—salmon and shad—which the General Government is endeavoring to furnish us with, are anadromous in their habits, and, if the experiment is successful, we will only have them with us during the spawning season; but, fortunately, we have fresh-water fish that we can individually raise, domesticate, own, and control, providing we have the water in which to do it. But the number of kinds of fish adapted to artificial culture in this country is very limited. The bass and pickerel are fine game fish, of fair eating quality, and do well in ponds as long as the different sizes are kept together; but being very piscativorous, it will not do to let different sizes together; and, owing to the amount of gluten on their spawn, fish-culturists have never been able to handle and hatch their spawn artificially, and consequently it is difficult to get hold of the young to place them in ponds by themselves.

The salmon-trout, which is being raised to some extent, is a fine game fish, but so very voracious that it will devour its brother, if only a size smaller. Up to the present time, brook-trout are the only fish that have been artificially raised in ponds with any great degree of success; and, fortunately, they seem adapted to every part of the country where pure, cold water can be obtained. They are also a very fine game fish, of rare flavor, quick growth, easily domesticated, and more attached to their homes than any animal of my knowledge. Any farmer owning the head of a brook stocked with trout need not have any fear of his neighbor below him getting them, unless they become too abundant for the amount of water or food. A. PALMER.

## NOT LIKELY TO TRADE.

**The Proposed Swap of the Madison Street Police Station Property for the Old Congregational Church — The Owners of the Latter Ask Too Much "Boot."**

A meeting of the Committee on Fire and Water was held yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office, Ald. McGenniss in the chair. The Committee invited the Mayor and Police and Fire Commissioners to meet with them, and the invitation was accepted. Ald. McGenniss, Tracey, Stout, and Miner were present.

Ald. McGenniss explained that the Committee was discussing the necessity of purchasing a lot for an engine-house in the Sixth Ward, which Ald. Tracey and Commissioner Sheridan regarded as necessary.

Commissioner Mason said he had recommended the situation of a chemical engine in that neighborhood, as that could be used at a distance from water, where an ordinary engine could not.

The Mayor said his great objection to the project was the scarcity of water, which was observable from the engineer's map of the water pipes laid, and the non-inflammable character of the houses.

The value of the lot is $125 a foot, situated on the corner of Halsted and Thirty-third streets. Nothing was done about it.

The Committee took up the communication referred to them from the Board of Police, relative to the exchange of the lot of the present Madison Street Police Station for the church lot, corner of Green and Washington streets. Ald. McGenniss wanted to hear from the Mayor about it, but the Mayor declines to express his views at present. He thought it better for the Committee to inspect the station-house and the other lot.

Mr. Mason said the station was in a dreadful sanitary condition, and quite too small for the accommodation of the prisoners of that district, and wanting in room for the policemen. The detailed statement was gotten up by the Board of Public Works.

The Mayor said the church property was a very desirable piece, but it would cost the city $62,000 in addition to that which it now had, and would be equivalent to putting $102,000 into one station. This seemed to him too large a sum. It would so strike the tax-payers. The owners of the property wanted $400 a foot for it. The two buildings were of equal value for commercial purposes, and the difference lay in the value of the ground. The value of the Madison street property was double that of the Washington street lot. If they were willing to call the improvements equal, he would take the valuation of the two lots as given by three sound men. Estimating the value of 150 feet at $300 a foot, it would cost $45,000, while the city property was worth $36,000. He would be willing to pay $9,000 to boot on the lot and barter the building even. The owners would be content with nothing less than $30,000 to boot.

Commissioner Mason said that, as a commercial speculation, it would be a lucrative investment for the city.

It was determined to visit the lots with the Police Committee.

The Committee adjourned.

## FINDING THEM OUT.

The alleged forgers Brown and Taylor, who were arrested in this city last week for swindling the Fourth National Bank, are "wanted" at Dubuque and Milwaukee. Two bankers from the former city were in Chicago yesterday for the purpose of identifying them. Having been arrested here, they must do the State of Illinois some service before the authorities of the other two cities can claim them. At Dubuque, it is alleged, Brown introduced Taylor, who was known there as "Mr. Allen, of New York," to the agent of the Allan line of steamers. The latter knew Brown when he was a salesman for a Boston dry goods house, and not knowing he was engaged in other than legitimate business, made him acquainted with the paying-teller of the Merchants' National Bank. Brown having been vouched for, introduced his "friend Allen," who presented a draft for $1,000. It was cashed without a question, and the two left Dubuque the next day. When the draft was found to be worthless, the agent came to Chicago, and learned that Brown and Allen had been here, but had gone to Milwaukee. Thither he followed, and discovered there a victimized banker, who had yielded up $2,000; thence he went to New York, but was unable to find them. Having read of Brown and Taylor's arrest in this city, the gentlemen thought they would come on and identify them. They were permitted to see them in the County Jail, and recognized them as the forgers they wanted. Brown is well acquainted throughout the West, and is very valuable to his partner, who is the sharper villain of the two. Brown would introduce Allen, alias Taylor, to a friend; the friend would say to the paying-teller of a bank, "This is Mr. Brown"; and Brown would say "Mr. Allen." The teller was satisfied, and Allen usually got the money the forged draft he presented called for.

## ANOTHER OF TIM FULLER'S TRICKS.

THE TRIBUNE of yesterday contained a despatch from New York wherein mention was made of the arrest of one "Hoosier" Brown, a notorious Western thief, for robbing "F. W. Fuller," of Chicago, of about $9,000. The police here know of no F. W. Fuller, and the fact that the said F. W. Fuller claimed to be well acquainted with Brown led them to conclude that F. W. Fuller is none other than Tim Fuller, the confidence swindler. Tim's exploits in his peculiar line are familiar to all readers of the Chicago papers, and need not be recapitulated. He and his partner, Rainforth, are now under indictment for conspiracy to defraud, and Fuller, having gone East, their trial will have to be deferred. It is very doubtful if Brown did rob him. Fuller is an astute rascal, and may have given the property to Brown in order that he might have a good excuse for remaining away from this city. Rainforth cannot be tried until he returns, and hence their case will have to go over to the next term of the Criminal Court. In the meantime the witnesses for the prosecution may disappear, and a nolle prosequi will be entered on the records. The State's Attorney was very indignant when he learned of Fuller's absence yesterday. He has done all in his power to punish these two swindlers, but it would seem that the devil prevents the best he has from receiving their deserts.

## SUCCESSFUL SUICIDE.

Whisky was the means of breaking up another household yesterday, and the lover of strong drink is dead. Her name was Honore Kettel, and she lived at No. 770½ West Lake street. She was married and had two children. For several months past she had been drinking to excess, and became so disagreeable to her husband that he took the children away several times and left her to take care of herself. When sober, she promised to reform, and was forgiven by her husband. Since last Monday she had been almost continually intoxicated, and Mr. Kettel came to the conclusion that he would not live with her any longer; it seemed useless to credit her promises to reform, for she immediately broke them. On Wednesday evening Mr. Kettel told her he had determined to cease housekeeping; that on Thursday he would sell the furniture and take the children away with him. Yesterday morning Mrs. Kettel became very despondent, and informed a friend that she intended to kill herself. No attention was paid to the threat, as it was thought to have been made to frighten her husband. She, however, took a dose of some narcotic about 9 o'clock, and in two hours was dead. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

## THE CONTRACTING PLASTERERS.

**Annual Meeting of the Exchange—Withdrawal of Two Firms for Cause.**

The annual meeting of the Contracting Plasterers' Exchange was held yesterday afternoon, in Room No. 6, Exchange Building, President Sutton in the chair.

After the meeting had been called to order, the Chair directed the attention of the members to the fact that two representatives of the press were present.

A member objected to their remaining. He felt much safer when reporters were on the outside of the door.

Mr. Glover said it would be silly to exclude the news-gatherers. The Exchange had kept its proceedings so secret as to create the impression among journeymen plasterers that it was endeavoring to get up a corner on them.

A vote was taken on the question, which resulted in favor of the reporters by a large majority.

The Committee on Hall and Furniture reported that the present meeting-place had been re-engaged at an annual expense of $300. The report was concurred in.

The election of Thomas Pitt and E. E. Williams was declared void, as those persons failed to comply with the requirements of the organization.

Mr. Eastman, Acting Secretary, tendered his resignation, and announced that the firm of which he is a member had decided to withdraw from the Exchange, the reason being the adoption of a resolution requiring journeymen plasterers to work for no firm but those included in the Exchange. Mr. Eastman said he looked upon this as an unjust and tyrannical rule, and as a scheme it appeared to him to be wholly impractical. Every contracting plasterer in the city did not belong to the Exchange, and there were many hundreds of journeymen plasterers in excess of those that could possibly be employed by the members of the Exchange. Yet the Exchange was offering $4 for a day of eight hours. This was unjust and unfair dealing with other contractors.

The President said in reply, that he had given the system adopted by the Exchange a fair trial, and found it to work to his entire satisfaction. It was the object of the Exchange to keep good workmen in the city, and in order to do this good wages must be paid. If competent journeymen were wanted here they should be paid as much as they could get in Eastern cities.

Mr. Eastman's resignation was accepted, and his firm allowed to withdraw.

Mr. James John was elected to fill the vacancy of Acting Secretary.

It was stated that the Exchange was now composed of twenty-one firms, whereupon Mr. Fitzsimmons arose and said the number had better be placed at twenty, as the firm of which he is a member was anxious to withdraw from all connection with the Exchange. No reasons were given.

The necessary permission was granted.

A motion to the effect that members be assessed $25 each to defray the necessary expenses of the Exchange, was concurred in.

The meeting then adjourned until next Thursday afternoon.

## OUR EXPOSITION.

**Meeting of the Board of Directors—Permanent Officers Elected—The Proposed Building on the Lake Front.**

A quorum of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition met at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon. There were present His Honor the Mayor, and Messrs. R. T. Crane, J. Irving Pearce, Charles Fargo, John B. Drake, C. Furst, David A. Gage, T. W. Harvey, George W. Laflin, John P. Reynolds, Jacob Rosenburg, Thomas B. Bryan, and G. W. Lyon.

Mr. J. Irving Pearce was called to the chair.

The Committee on the Nomination of Officers tendered the following report, which was adopted:

*President*—Potter Palmer.
*Vice Presidents*—The Hon. Joseph Medill, the Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, Wirt Dexter, N. K. Fairbank, A. C. Hesing.
*Secretary*—The Hon. John P. Reynolds.
*Treasurer*—J. Irving Pearce.
*Executive Committee*—N. S. Bouton, George S. Bowen, R. T. Crane, George W. Laflin, T. W. Harvey, David A. Gage, Jacob Rosenberg.

A discussion having arisen as to the probabilities of inducing the Common Council and the owners of property fronting the Lake Park to consent to the erection of the Exposition buildings on the park, the Mayor said he thought that no opposition would be manifested by either party, provided the structures to be erected were somewhat ornamental and of a temporary character. Though he had no positive knowledge on the subject, he did not believe that the citizens would consent to allow the buildings to occupy the park all the time. As far as the city government was concerned, he thought that its permission to use the ground could be got without any trouble.

A letter from the National Inventors' Union Association of Cleveland was read, in which that corporation offered to co-operate with the Exposition. No action was taken upon it.

By-laws were submitted, but it was decided not to adopt them until they were presented to a meeting at which a majority of the stockholders shall be present, either in person or by proxy.

At the suggestion of the Mayor, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Crane, Laflin, and Pearce, was appointed to visit the stockholders, read the by-laws to them, and request them to cast their votes on adoption or rejection, either in person or through the committee.

A meeting for that purpose will be held at the Sherman House at 3 o'clock next Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Gage moved that the by-laws be changed so as to permit the Executive Committee to fill vacancies in their own body from the Board of Directors. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

### The Farmers' Movement in Oregon.

A State Convention of the farmers of Oregon was held at Portland on the 10th and 11th inst., and the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The practice of the farmers of Oregon of storing their grain in the warehouses of millers and grain-dealers has resulted in placing the power of setting the prices, to a great extent, within the control of the buyer; and

WHEREAS, The present system of transportation of freights upon the Columbia and Willamette Rivers is unnecessarily tedious and expensive;

*Resolved*, That we strongly advise that farmers keep absolute control of their own products until sold, in order to keep themselves free from conditional engagements with middlemen.

*Resolved*, That it is manifestly the interest of farmers of the Willamette and the Columbia River Valleys to combine and build warehouses at convenient points along the railroad and navigable streams, for the purpose of storing their products, and sell said products direct to the shipper or consumer, so as to avoid the extortion of middlemen.

*Resolved*, That in our opinion the construction of warehouses at Astoria will greatly facilitate the transportation of our products to foreign markets, and that it is the conviction of this body that a warehouse or warehouses at said point will meet such encouragement at the hands of the farmers of this State as will insure its success as an investment.

*Resolved*, That, while we are not prepared to recommend the building of sea-going vessels by farmers, yet the construction of such vessels within our borders, for the purpose of transporting our products to foreign markets, deserves every encouragement from the people of Oregon.

*Resolved*, That, while we are in favor of encouraging all legitimate means of more cheaply and expeditiously sending off exports and receiving imports, we would most emphatically recommend the encouragement of all branches of home-manufacture as a means of creating a home-market by the multiplication of our consuming population.

*Resolved*, That, as we recognize the merchants of Oregon as sufferers in common with farmers, where freights are subjected to unnecessary cost and delay, we therefore ask their co-operation with us in securing relief from our present system.

*Resolved*, That, having interest in common with all skillful mechanics in the encouragement of home-manufactures, we would recommend to the consideration of master-mechanics the policy of using apprentice-labor.

This is the season of the triennial changes in the Methodist pastorates. All over the country the preachers are breaking up old relations and packing their worldly goods for a removal to some new post to labor for another three years.

# THE COURTS.

## The Lincoln Park Assessment Case on Trial.

## What North Side Real Estate Is Worth.

## Injunction to Restrain Action on a $40,000 Note.

## More Railroad Condemnation Suits---Action for Loss of a Wife.

## An Accommodating Brother-in-Law---New Suits, Etc.

The Lincoln Park assessment case came up before Judge Williams yesterday on an application by the Commissioners to have the assessment confirmed. The Park Commissioners were represented by Mr. Jewett, assisted by Messrs. Wilson and Adams, the contestants being represented by Judge Trumbull and Mr. Storey. At the opening of the case some discussion arose as to the legality of the publication of the notice by the plaintiffs, the contestants arguing that ten days before the application is made for the assessment, a three weeks' publication of notice is necessary. The plaintiffs held that according to the reading of the act a single notice published ten days before the application was sufficient.

His Honor decided that the notice given by the Commissioners was sufficient.

The examination of Mr. Culver was proceeded with. The most interesting portion of his evidence was that he was an Assessor of a tract of land in which he himself was a large owner.

Wilson K. Nixon testified that he was familiar with real estate values in Lake View. Knows Block 13, Pine Grove Subdivision, owned by Mr. Rees; considers it worth from $125,000 to $150,000. He owns the tract next west of it, and should consider $7,500 per acre a low valuation of it; would not take that for it. Two years ago, the property north of it was sold for $10,000 per acre, and six months later the owner refused to sell it for $20,000 per acre. About one year ago the real estate of Lake View was valued at about $50,000,000. A lot on the corner of Cass and Ontario streets is worth $225 per foot, or $9,000 for the lot, which, on the assessment roll, is valued at $1,400. Block 27, in Kinzie's Addition, is worth from $100,000 to $110,000. The assessed value of property in North Chicago is about one-seventh its actual value, and in Lake View it is about one-fiftieth. The effect of the Lincoln Park improvement upon Lake View real estate has been to double its value, apart from the effect caused by the increase of the city. One-third of the present value of Lake View property is due to Lincoln Park. Mr. Nixon stated that his estimates were based upon the market value of the property.

Edward M. Barnard testified that he was one of the parties who made the Lincoln Park assessment. Was Assessor of the Town of Lake View. At the first meeting in September last a full Board of Assessors were present. The amount of the assessment was determined at that meeting. After talking the matter over, it was concluded that the property in question could be bought for less than $1,200,000. A calculation was made as to the cost of getting the property and the cost of appeal, but no definite sum was named for details.

William C. Reynolds testified that he had been the attorney and Secretary of the Graceland Cemetery Company for six years. An offer was made the Company to buy some of its property for park purposes, but it was thought that the charter did not confer power to buy or sell lands except for cemetery purposes.

David Goodwillie testified to being the owner of property assessed about $3,300 for the park extension. Part of that property is located on the corner of Franklin and Sophia streets, the other part is in Wright's Grove, the depth of which is reduced 200 feet, and one front is taken away. He considered his property on Sophia street damaged by the extension of the park. It was formerly sold at $200 per foot; he would now take $100 for it. Before the Park extension was talked of, property at North avenue, in front of the cemetery, was hardly salable. It now sells for $200 per foot readily. The reason of the depreciation of his property at Sophia street was the fact that the park extension increased the park frontage.

Mr. James H. Rees testified that in his judgment the value of the land on Franklin street was not increased by the park extension, being already situated in front of the park. The other piece of property in Wright's Grove would not be increased in value. Property at the corner of Dearborn street and North avenue is worth about $250 per foot. The proposed extension would be no advantage to the property on the north end of the present park, owned by Mr. Thompson.

E. K. Beech could not see that Mr. Thompson's property would be benefited by the extension, as it already has a park frontage. Should say the same of Mr. Goodwillie's Franklin and Clark street property.

F. H. Winston testified that property on the corner of Erie and Cass streets was worth about $200 per foot. A few choice corners were worth $250, and some $300. Sales are slow, and on credit at these figures.

Robert Grier, of Ravenswood, an insurance agent, testified that lots of 50 feet front were worth an average of $800 each in that village.

Daniel Goodwin testified that since the fire two large breweries had been built near Mr. Goodwillie's property on Franklin street, near Sophia. The extension of the park would enhance the value of the property. From examination of the Lake View assessment rolls, should say that the valuation made for State and County purposes was about one-fortieth of their actual market value. In North Chicago the assessed value was about one-sixth of the actual value.

B. F. Culver testified that the value of lots in Culver's Addition was $100 per front foot. The addition of the Newberry and Foster tracts would diminish the park front about 1,000 feet. Should think the value of the Goodwillie and Thompson property would be materially increased. Approximately, there are 9,000 acres in Lake View, and 3,000 acres in North Chicago. The assessment rolls for State and county purposes convey no idea of the value of property there. Real estate in Lake View is worth about $50,000,000, exclusive of improvements.

Judge Trumbull asked Mr. Culver as to the amount of funds which had come into the possession of the Park Commission since he became a member of it.

Mr. Culver replied that about $40,000 had been received during the past eighteen months.

Mr. Jewett suggested that this matter was irrelevant, and the Court coincided in that view.

Judge Trumbull held that the testimony was competent, as it was proposed to show that the act under which the Park Commission was proceeding was an amendatory act, and was therefore unconstitutional.

The Court ruled that the testimony was incompetent. The hearing was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

LEGAL REPUDIATION OF A $40,000 NOTE WANTED.

Samuel J. Walker brings a suit in the Circuit Court against Joseph H. Burkham, Elzy G. Burkham, Henry G. Millar, Thomas G. Frost, and H. L. Lewis, asking for an injunction to stay defendants from bringing action against him on a promissory note of $40,000, or to transfer the same to another party. Complainant avers that for several years prior to 1865-6 he had large dealings with Burkham & Co., and became largely indebted to them, which indebtedness he secured to them with collaterals, consisting of promissory notes, etc.; that during the years 1865-6 he reduced the indebtedness to $2,300, for which he made a promissory note bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. At the time of making the note the amount of security held by Burkham & Co. was as large as ever; that before its maturity the $2,300 was sold to Elzy G. Burkham, of New York, and several of the notes were transferred therewith as security, upon which said E. G. Burkham has collected $11,000, for none of which he has accounted to complainant; that during the years 1865-6 complainant had transactions with Joseph H. Burkham, of Lawrenceburg, Ill., becoming indebted to him in $60,000, as security for which he deposited, from time to time a large amount of commercial paper and other securities, which indebtedness complainant largely reduced by Sept. 25, 1869, at which time complainant gave Joseph H. Burkham a note of Henry H. Walker's, indorsed by himself, for $40,000, due two years after date, and secured by a land mortgage, the land upon which the mortgage was made virtually belonging to complainant; that the note was transferred to Elzy Burkman, who demanded its payment on the 9th day of June, 1872; that complainant believes he has paid the full amount of the note, but that his books and all memoranda of his business transactions were destroyed in the fire, and he cannot speak with absolute certainty upon the subject, wherefore he prays that the books of the defendants Burkham may be examined to show exactly how complainant stands with them, and that injunction to stay proceedings against him upon, and the further negotiation of, the note may be granted.

ANOTHER CONTESTED TRUSTEESHIP.

Yet another application for a writ of quo warranto has been made, at the Criminal Court, arising from Illinois State township elections. The complainant this time is a Mr. John B. Lewis, who claims the school-trusteeship of Township 38. In his declaration he avers that he was on the 12th day of April inst. eligible to the office of School-Trustee of Township 38; that John H. Ely who is and has been for a year past Township-Treasurer, filed a notice on the 2d April to the effect that on Saturday, the 12th of April, at the school-house in District 5, Township 38, Range 14, Cook County, an election would be held for the Trustees of Schools; that on the 12th of April in pursuance of the notice the electors met at the place designated, found it locked, got the key, opened it and held the election in due form, and appointed complainant Trustee. At the time this election was proceeding another was going on for the same purpose at the house of James H. Ely, and the parties running it aver that the originally-intended meeting was adjourned to Ely's house, and that a notice to that effect had been posted on the school-house. Complainant denies any knowledge of the postponement or notice of the postponement. Complainant also holds that the alleged adjournment was illegal, and that the object of moving the place of election from the school-house to Ely's dwelling was the utilization, as voters, of 100 laborers employed by the South Park Commissioners, whose work brought them directly in front of Ely's house; that, at the election at Ely's, the original Trustee, George W. Wait, was re-elected, and refuses to give up the place to complainant, who asks that a rule may be made upon the premises for the People of the State of Illinois to show cause why leave should not be given to place an injunction on the return of a quo warranto upon the relation of Lewis against Wait for usurping and unlawfully holding the office aforesaid.

Judging by the above, Lewis has very strong grounds of contesting the election, as the law with regard to the postponement of such elections is explicit, allowing a postponement of a week, to be determined upon by the trustees or voters present, said postponed meeting to take place at the same place and time of day as the original. Mr. Lewis' case is in the hands of Willett & Herring.

TIGHTLY LOCKED-UP SECURITIES.

In the Circuit Court, C. Wendle Deane brings suit against Josiah Greut, Jr., and Austin B. Wescott. Complainant avers that, in October, 1872, he borrowed from one James P. Prindle, of this city, the sum of $2,000, agreeing to pay him therefor, on the 27th of December, 1872, the sum of $2,110, giving as security the promissory note of $2,000, signed by himself and indorsed by Hunter & Cushinly, and also a deed upon property of his own of considerable value; that the conveyance was made by deed absolute, but under the understanding that only a mortgage was meant; that, at the time of making the deed of conveyance and assignment of written contracts, a deed was executed by Prindle, consisting of certain articles of agreement in the nature of a defeasance; that the note became due and was extended by Prindle for $2 a day interest; that when Prindle demanded payment, one Bisbee told complainant Bisbee's brother-in-law would lend him the money at 10 per cent, wherewith to pay Prindle; that Grout, Bisbee's brother-in-law, supplied the money, got hold of the debt and the securities therefor, and now refuses to accept payment or give up the property. Wherefore complainant asks that Josiah Grout and one Austin Wescott, who claims to have an interest in the premises mortgaged, may be brought before a court of equity, in order to declare complainant's title to the lands in question.

C., B. & Q. R. R. CONDEMNATION OF LAND.

In the Circuit Court the Chicago & Great Western Railway petition to condemn a slip of land 60 feet wide, running entirely across and through the E ½ of the N W ¼ of Sec. 26, Township 39, N of Range 13, E of 3d P. M., said strip of land lying parallel to and adjoining to the right of way now owned by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. The following parties represent that they have an interest therein, viz: Geo. Willard, J. D. Woodward, Emilius S. Albro, Gertrude and Charles E. Dix, Alden C. Millard, Edwin J. Dickson. They also seek to condemn a strip of land running through the W ½ of the N W ¼ of Sec. 26, Township 39, north of Range 13, E of 3d P. M., said strip of land being parallel to land adjoining the right of way now owned by the said C., B. & Q. R. R.; also a strip of land 60 feet in width running through the E 10 acres of the W ½ of the S E ¼ of Sec. 23 of Township 39, N of Range 13, E of 3 P. M., said strip of land lying parallel to and adjoining the right of way of said C., B. & Q. R. R., and a strip of land 60 feet wide running through the S E ¼ of the S W ¼ of Sec. 24, Township 39, N of Range 13, E of 3d principal meridian, parallel to right of way of said C., B. & Q. R. R. The following parties represent that they have an interest therein, viz: John T. Matthews, John C. Rounds, H. Hodgson, Albert G. Webster, Wilbur F. Haven, Margaret Robinson, and Levi P. Morton.

ACTION FOR THE LOSS OF A WIFE.

A very interesting case was begun in Judge Tree's Court yesterday morning, in which Francis Campbell sues a druggist named Fredizke for the loss of his wife, through alleged carelessness of the latter's assistant. The declaration states that, on the 28th of June, 1872, Johanna Campbell, wife of plaintiff, visited the defendant's store, No. 472 State street, and asked for woodbine, stating that she had purchased of it before the fire, but had not succeeded in coming across any since. The clerk by mistake gave the woman 20 cents worth of the root of yellow jasmine, of which she partook the next day, and died within an hour. The evidence of the daughter of the deceased, and of Dr. Ben. C. Miller, who participated in conducting the post mortem examination, occupied the greater part of the day.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Lydia Kavanagh was appointed administratrix of the estate of the late Charles Kavanagh, under bond, to be approved, of $100,000.

Bridget Doyle and Adolphe Herak were declared to be insane at the County Court yesterday morning.

An order was issued at the County Court confirming the assessment roll of the Village of Jefferson, except so much of it as is contained in the objection filed by George Kingsbury.

Judge Porter rushed through the cases set for yesterday, and got through them by 11 o'clock.

The case of the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company v. Wischroner, resulted in a verdict for plaintiff, with $128.13 damages.

In the case of the United States Brick-Machine Company, insolvent, a meeting was held before Register Hibbard, yesterday morning, at which a majority of the creditors appointed Mr. Lewis Assignee.

In the United States Circuit Court, John M. Durand et al. brought action against the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, as common carriers, to recover the value, $4,000, of 100 barrels of sugar, lost by the Company between Boston and Chicago. The case was dismissed by stipulation.

The Chicago Composition Granite Company brings action against Adolph Faerstenberg for alleged infringement of patent rights, laying damages at $1,500.

The First National Bank of Springfield, Ill., brings action in the United States Circuit Court against the Board of Supervisors of Kendall County, Ill., to recover the amount of railroad bonds held by the plaintiff issued to the Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley Railroad, amounting in all to the sum of $18,000, and $25,000 damages.

Charles L. Willoughby, of Boston, et al., bring action in the United States Circuit Court against Louis Hefter to restrain him from making use of the expression "square-dealing clothing store," and the imposition on their business cards of these talismanic words, together with the "hub" emblematic of Bostonia, as the plaintiff has secured the sole right of the use of the expression as a trade-mark.

In the United States Circuit Court, the case of the United States of America v. Alexander T. Askin, Martin C. Bissell, and William A. Strong, the defendants defaulted for want of compliance with rule heretofore entered. The cause was submitted to the Court, who gave judgment for plaintiff for the amount of the debt, $12,000, and damages, $4,807.89.

In the Circuit Court, John F. Latshaw brings a suit against Philologus H. Loud, John F. Pease, and Frederick H. Gilbert, to recover $5,000 damages for alleged libel published by defendants in their journal, the Chicago *Mercantile Journal*. The plaintiffs are real estate men, and the libel of which they complain was contained in the *Mercantile Journal* of the 12th inst.

Frederick Harding et al. bring suit in the Superior Court against the Riverside Water and Gas Company, in trespass on the case, for $10,000 damages.

Rudolph Weheli sues the Riverside Hotel Company, in assumpsit, for $2,000 damages, in the Superior Court.

In the Superior Court, George Miller brings suit against Henry F. Billings, in assumpsit, laying damages at $5,000.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

A number of hitherto impenitent prisoners declared their determination to assume a virtue which they had not, and changed their plea of innocence to one of guilt. One Thomas Lamb pleaded guilty to driving off with the horse and buggy of another party; one John Finley relieved the front wall of a tailor's shop of a pair of pants; Edward Vine stole a gold watch; James Reynolds, while picking the pocket of a passenger on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was stopped by one of the railway officers, and resented the affront by striking the officer with a slung shot; all these owned up this morning, and will be sentenced in due course of time.

The Klokke case came up on the motion entered by Gen. Stiles to quash information. The motion was overruled, and twenty days allowed defendant to plead.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,681—John T. Latshaw and Lewis Blennis v. Philologus H. Loud, John F. Pease, and Fred. H. Gilbert; libel, $5,000. 6,683, 4, and 5—Appeals. 6,686—Samuel Walker v. Jos. H. Burnham, Elzy G. Burnham, Henry G. Miller, Thomas G. Frost, and H. L. Lewis; petition to stay proceedings on a promissory note. 6,687—August Arnold v. N. B. Boyden, John Motzer, Francis C. Russell, and William S. Dyas; trover and conversion, $1,000. 6,688—Appeal. 6,689—C. Wendte Dean v. Josiah Grant, Jr., and Austin B. Wescott; bill to redeem. 6,690—Appeal. 6,691—Isaac M. Haveman; petition to supply record. 6,692—Rudolph W. Weheli v. Ullrich Rohrbach; assumpsit, $300. 6,693—Same v. Thomas T. Ellis; assumpsit, $1,000. 6,694—Polly Moyer v. Wolstine Moyer; assumpsit, $1,000. 6,695—Chicago & Great Western Railroad Company v. Geo. Millard et al.; petition to condemn land. 6,696—Same v. John C. Rounds et al.; same. 6,697—Withheld for service. 6,698—Joseph Pearson et al. v. Stephen S. Barrows, Charles Sharpe, Mark W. Watson, and J. McM. King.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,155—Leopold Graf et al. v. Joseph Weimbrodt; assumpsit, $500. 43,156—Wood et al. v. same; assumpsit, $300. 43,157—Charles J. L. Meyer vs. James H. Granger; assumpsit, $450. 43,158—Salt Company of Onondaga v. Whalley et al.; assumpsit, $300. 43,159—Manufacturers' National Bank v. E. A. Bruce; confession of judgment, $425. 43,160—Jacob R. Shepherd v. Chicago Paving Company; assumpsit, $3,000. 43,161—Harriet v. Levi A. Simons; divorce. 43,162—Thomas H. Smith v. Field, Leiter & Co.; appeal. 43,163—Mary A. v. Edward T. Dougherty; divorce on ground of drunkenness. 43,164—Joseph Gould et al. v. Thomas Caldwell; assumpsit, $500. 43,165—E. A. Brice for use of D. K. Tumey v. Bank of Montreal; garnishee summons. 43,166—Frederick Harding et al. v. Riverside Water & Gas Company; trespass on the case, $10,000. 43,167—Julius Roenshild v. Abraham Netter and William L. Shrader; petition to supply record. 43,168—Joseph F. Hinson et al. v. John B. Young; assumpsit, $600. 43,169—Suppressed for service. 43,170—George E. Stanton et al. v. John J. Sims; confession of judgment, $1,200. 43,171—Martin N. Kimball et al. v. William Vale et al.; petition to declare title. 43,172—Simeon C. Coffin v. William C. Poleman; assumpsit, $1,670. 43,173—C. L. Niehoff et al. v. C. Thielman; confession of judgment. 43,174—Suppressed for service. 43,175—Jane C. Hamlet v. Lewis H. Hamlet; divorce on ground of cruelty. 43,176—Rudolph Weheli v. Emery C. Childs and other partners of the Riverside Hotel Company; assumpsit, $2,000. 43,177—Godfrey A. Jessel v. William A. Bruner; assumpsit, $2,000. 43,178—Paul Pratt v. Louis Leonhardt; assumpsit, $1,000. 43,179—George Miller v. Henry F. Billings; assumpsit, $5,000. 43,180—Anna Krummacher v. John Marbach et al.; petition to amend deed. 43,181—Appeal. 43,182—Joseph Hopkins et al. v. D. S. Williams; assumpsit, $400. 43,184—John W. Williams v. Ellen Williams; divorce on ground of cruelty.

# THIS IS INTEMPERANCE.

## Organization of the Chicago Wirtschaft Verein.

## A Constitution and By-Laws Adopted---"No Irish Need Apply."

A meeting, composed in great part of North Side saloon-keepers, was held yesterday afternoon in Foltz' Hall, at the corner of North avenue and Larrabee street. After half an hour of miscellaneous talking, the saloon-keepers were called to order, and were provided with a temporary Secretary, Mr. Peter Muller being put in with a view to keep him from talking.

The Committee appointed at the previous meeting to draft a Constitution submitted its report, which was read and acted upon, article by article. The name fixed upon was the Chicago Wirtschaft Verein, or Saloon-Keepers' Union, organized for the purpose of defending the rights, redressing the wrongs, etc., of the members.

After the adoption of these articles, the question was raised whether the Union should cover the whole city or be a North Side organization, was discussed for the first time.

The next articles reported by the Committee were in regard to the officers of the Union, their duties, etc., and were adopted after some discussion on the one relating to the Treasurer, all present wanting to throw safeguards around that office. He was required to report once a month.

An earnest man broke in at this point, and wanted it understood that the union was to be purely a North Side one, and not one for Chicago, and that the Committee had no business to do what it had done. They did not want to be swamped by West and South Siders.

A representative of the South and West Side people arose to explain, and denied any intention of swamping anybody. They merely wanted to talk, and would not further interfere in the deliberations. [Cheers.]

Others explained that the object was to have a union in each division, all to act hand in hand.

This interesting subject was talked about for a long time, and the Committee explained they had stricken out "North Chicago Union" and inserted "Chicago Union," whereupon a fat saloon-keeper denounced it as an exercise of arbitrary power.

Then the question of the participation of the West and South Siders came up again, and it was finally moved that the South and West Siders should leave. This gave rise to much excitement, the people concerned getting up in a body. The motion was lost, and peace restored.

The article defining the duties of members as consisting in attending meetings, paying their dues, obeying the constitution, etc., was adopted.

The next article, fixing the initiation fee and monthly dues, was naturally discussed at length. The amount of the former depends upon the sales of the saloon-keeper, and the latter was put at $1 a month. There are also to be special assessments to defray sudden expenses.

The by-laws were then read and passed upon.

A motion that certain paragraphs in the Constitution be left open, so that if the South and West Sides wanted to add anything it could be put in, and that the North Side could also make amendments, was lost.

The question was put whether Irish should be let into the Union. Public sentiment was against it, and it was declared that the Union was purely German.

After a desultory talk, Mr. Muller moved to elect a temporary Treasurer for the North Side to receive the initiation fees, and thus find out who the members were who were entitled to vote for officers. The motion was agreed to, and several nominations were made.

A motion to allow West and South Side members to vote gave rise to another squabble, but was finally decided in the affirmative.

The vote resulted in the election of George Fehm.

Money was then paid by many members, and the meeting finally adjourned.

# EXCURSION ON THE C. & P. R. R.

A small party of the officers of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company made a trip over the road yesterday for the purpose of inspection, and to make arrangements for straightening out the curves in one or two places. The party consisted of Col. Hough, Col. Wilcox, Mr. W. L. Pease, Gen.-Supt. James K. Lake, E. C. Kincaid (late of Elgin *Gazette*), and one or two others. Arrangements were made for a more direct right of way, and three curves were done away with altogether. Numerous friends of the road whose property adjoins the track had been invited to join the party, and the new and elegant passenger coach was quite comfortably filled. Mr. Kirchoff, who is building an $8,000 residence at Windsor, thirteen miles from Chicago, gave a most substantial and excellent dinner to the excursionists, who then went on as far as Col. Hough's place. The return was made at more than average speed, showing the excellent condition of the track. It is expected to reach Elgin as soon as the weather will permit steady work on the grades.


**Ladies' Suits, Underwear, Etc.**

J. W. Griswold & Co.'s manufactory for cloaks, suits, and underwear, Nos. 54 and 56 Madison street, Chicago, is a hive of industry. Their main workroom, 30x110 feet, is filled with girls sitting each side of long benches fitted with sewing-machines run by steam, each machine making 1,000 stitches per minute. Their labor-saving attachments and machines are truly wonderful. They advertise to sell ready-made goods at about the price of the material, and it looks as though they could do it. Certainly dealers will do well to look in upon them. Their stock, styles, and prices would seem to satisfy any one.

**Closing Sale of Oil Paintings.**

The closing-out sale of paintings by Elison & Foster, at No. 183 East Madison street, takes place this afternoon at 2½ o'clock. There are still a number of valuable pictures remaining to be disposed of, and it is the intention of the owner not to ship any back to New York, but to sell them for what they will bring.


# THIS IS TEMPERANCE.

## The "Committee of Seventy" Wake Up and Abuse the Mayor.

## Mr. Kelly, the Celebrated Attorney, States His Troubles.

## The Mayor Charged with All Sorts of Misdeeds.

The Committee of Seventy awoke from their long sleep, and held a meeting at No. 133 La Salle street last evening, Mr. E. Burnham in the Chair. That is, nineteen of the veterans were present, and endorsed the suggestions of the celebrated Mr. Kelly, the attorney for the Temperance Bureau, who read a long report up to date. The Bureau was established to enforce the law, collect statistics, create healthy public sentiment, etc. Upwards of eighty complaints of violations of the new law had been examined. Two convictions had been secured, and three indictments were pending. Several criminal cases were now on hand. Over 200 convictions have been secured in the Police Court for violating the Sunday law. In many cases citizens furnished evidence. The Bureau had mailed over 3,000 letters, and sent out numbers of circulars, papers, tracts, petitions, etc., and prepared over 100 pages of legal briefs, some of them at the special request of the Mayor. Several petitions had been forwarded to Springfield, but it was too late to get any further law. Mention was made of the labor in the Common Council and the preparation of newspaper articles. He thought the Temperance law was enforced as far as it could be in Chicago unless the officers of the law gave more efficient aid. The Bureau, which was running in debt, could not do it. It was the duty of the Mayor to execute it, but he had never lifted a finger to carry it out. The Mayor had been the great obstacle to enforcing the Sunday law, and he had never treated any body of men who called on him with decent civility, except when the law and order men espoused his quarrel with the Police Commissioners. He had failed to revoke licenses in cases when he had promised to do so. The saloon-keepers' friends had declared that the Mayor would not interfere with them, and he had frequently stated the law could not be enforced on the North Side this summer. He had said in a few weeks the whole thing would blow over. Mr. Kelly then felt compelled to notice the malicious attack made on him by the Mayor in the papers of Saturday, containing things which the Mayor knew to be untrue, and which it was ungrateful in him to say after Mr. Kelly had done so much for him. The Bureau had furnished much evidence in liquor suits, and had not been the useless thing the Mayor said it was. There had been two or three licenses revoked, and there had been 200 convictions. Mr. Kelly had long ago arrived at the conclusion the Mayor intended to enforce no law but what pleased him. The saloon-keepers had known that fact for months, and said it was the citizens only, they feared. The people were disgusted with the Mayor's nervousness, and would not try to work if he did not. This report was not intended as as an attack on the Mayor, but was a plain statement of fact. If that officer did not do his duty, then perhaps the Bureau should be given up. The Bureau had done much, for it had shown that Sunday liquor-selling could be stopped, and a weak liquor law enforced.

The report was referred to a committee which was directed to report some future plan of action for the Bureau.

The Committee was made up of Messrs. Walker, Brayman, Gookins, Burnham, Myer, and Woodard.

The following was offered by Mr. Kelly:

*Resolved*, That a Committee of Seven be appointed to perfect a plan of organization of the Temperance and Law and Order parties in the State, to co-operate with all other organizations now in existence, or that may be constituted for that purpose to carry such plans into execution by such measures as may be necessary.

It was stated that there was a State organization, of which Dr. Fowler was President, and which would soon meet in Chicago.

The Rev. Mr. Kittridge wanted to wait till they had data, and let the Bureau attend to matters in Chicago. Other gentlemen agreed they had better organize in Chicago.

Mr. Kelly explained, and Mr. Myers offered a substitute, that the Committee be appointed to co-operate with the State Temperance organization in regard to prosecuting the most efficient measures for advancing the temperance cause in Illinois, and it was adopted.

The Committee consists of Messrs. Kelly, Everts, Thomas Moulding, Gookins, C. C. Bonney, Thomas Wilce, A. L. Morrison.

Mr. Kelly offered the following:

*Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed to devise a plan of organization for the next city election to sustain and enforce the Sunday ordinance.

This proposition was characterized an abuse of power, and it was suggested they had better leave politics alone, and that there were too few present to speak for the "Seventy."

Mr. Kelly defended his resolution, and said the other side had been organizing for weeks. It was not too early to begin to take preliminary steps, and it took some time to make a plan. They had laws enough, if they had proper officers, and they could be secured only by working at the polls. If there was no effort made, the whisky party would elect Council and Mayor. The Temperance people could carry the city by ten thousand, with organization.

The resolution was amended by requiring the Committee to report to the General Committee.

It was then stated by Judge Moore that if the temperance people undertook to organize as a party, they would inevitably fail. A majority of the people would adhere to their old party organizations, and, therefore, the temperance cause should work in those organizations, and not seek to set up for itself, and lose what it had gained. It was only by reason of the fact that it had not set up a special party that temperance had gained all it had.

Any intention of forming a new party was denied, the resolution was molded into proper shape, and discussed some more. Fault was found with passing so many resolutions and appointing committees, while 30,000 young men were in the clutches of the Fiend. What were the temperance people doing? Nothing; and the Temperance Bureau was pretty much of a failure. They ought to have weekly temperance meetings, and every church should have its temperance societies. If the churches and Sunday-schools would take the thing in hand, in a year they would not need any Mayor. He told of the good things done on Clinton street and Third avenue.

An effort was made to choke off this individual, who seemed to be in earnest, but they could not stop him. According to him, temperance meetings were the panacea. At the next meeting they were going to consider whether it was allowable for church-members to rent rooms for saloon purposes.

The resolution was postponed till the next meeting.

Dr. Kittredge said he wanted to be understood as not agreeing with the criticisms of the Mayor in the report made by Mr. Kelly. He believed in the honesty and integrity of the Mayor, and, even if he had erred, still it was wiser not to call names. It was pretty hard to be good all the time.

Mr. Myers agreed with Dr. Kittredge, but still felt that the Mayor clogged the wheel of success beyond all other influences. He would not revoke licenses, and yet he deserved praise for many things he had done. A direct issue should be made with the Mayor on the question of revocation.

Mr. Mitchell discussed the advisability of coaxing the Mayor to do his duty by promising a re-election, or of threatening him into it by promising to vote against him.

Mr. Kittredge again protested against making attacks upon the Mayor in a random way.

Mr. Myers said if the meeting had been larger they might have appointed a committee to wait on the Mayor, and quietly and kindly admonish him.

Mr. Kelly defended his report, and could not tell an untruth to shield the Mayor. That officer had said certain things, knowing them to be untrue, and Mr. Kelly did not know how else to state it.

Several members hoped that no mention would be made of the discussion.

The Committee on the Report meets Monday night at the rooms of the Bureau.

The reporters were requested to make no extracts from the report, and also not to mention any personalities that occurred in debate.

The meeting adjourned.

**Why Communication Is Interrupted.**

The Baltimore *American* learns, by a private letter from Hong Kong, that "the poor but industrious Chinese earn an honest livelihood by fishing up half miles of the cable between Japan and China, and selling it in the old junk-shops." Such a course, though highly praiseworthy on the part of these "toilers by the sea," as a proof of the hazards men will run to support their wives and children, is apt to militate against the usefulness of the cable as a means of conveying intelligence. It is a fact that a junk was seized at Foochoo, a short time since, with nearly two miles of cable in her hold; and nearly every day an advertisement appears in one of the local prints to the effect that "communication with the North is temporarily suspended," &c.

# THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The South Side Christian Union Gymnasium will give another in their interminable series of exhibitions this evening.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home will be held at the Home at 1 o'clock to-day. The 11:45 train will be the right one to take.

A house building for Mr. C. M. Henderson, No. 894 Prairie avenue, was entered on Wednesday night by thieves, who stole a chest of carpenter's tools worth $125.

An incipient fire occurred at No. 365 Wabash avenue at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. It was extinguished by some Post-Office employes after $50 damage had been done. A defective chimney was the cause.

The annual meeting of the members of the Humane Society, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Society, Room No. 14 Union Block, at 2:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The Committee appointed to arrange for a banquet on the Queen's birthday, May 24, to be participated in by gentlemen born in the British Empire, will hold a meeting to-morrow evening at the office of E. Sanders, Nos. 84 and 86 La Salle street.

The Wabash Avenue Synagogue congregation, corner of Peck court, will hold public service on this and all future Friday evenings, at 7:30 o'clock. An excellent choir will be in attendance. Rev. Dr. Machol will deliver a sermon in English during the service.

Thomas Furgis jumped from the Rock Island dummy at Polk street on Wednesday evening, and, coming in contact with a post, was thrown down. His right arm rested on the track, and the wheels of the dummy nearly severed it from his body. He was taken to his home, No. 138 Ewing street.

An exchange, commenting on the resolutions adopted at a recent meeting of North Side saloon-keepers, remarks that the first one, that they should sell no beer on Sunday, is well enough, and adds the second one, that brewers should not sell beer to families on Saturdays, that "this thing of forcing a private party to buy his wife's and children's supply of Sunday beer as early in the week as Friday is unnecessarily previous."

Commissioner Prindiville, of the Board of Public Works, senses were regaled yesterday by the following lines, which were written on the wrapper of a pamphlet he received through the mail:

> Go, little book, pursue thy course,
> Borne westward by the "iron horse,"
> Which bears our Uncle Samuel's mails
> Like lightning o'er the endless rails.
> And when you've reached that wondrous town,—
> Chicago,—lately leveled down,
> I trust that the Postmaster will
> Hand you to Redmond Prindiville.
> He's one of the "old settler" band,
> A man with honest heart and hand,
> And *Illinois* may treasure such;
> They're not too common now—"not much."

The Board of Police held a regular semi-weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, President Mason in the chair. Charles A. Dually, pipeman of Engine No. 13, was suspended until the 30th inst., with loss of pay, for being absent from duty without permission. Peter J. Hammersbach, pipeman of No. 17, was similarly dealt with for having been drunk. An order was adopted directing all suspended firemen to report to the Foreman of their companies three times a day, the Foremen to report to the Board their conduct while under suspension. Charles M. Gratton, driver of hose-cart No. 3, was also suspended until the 30th inst., for being absent without authority. Charles J. Koucke and George H. Adams were appointed regular members of the Fire Department, and Eph Newsome and Mathias Mathews special policeman for Lincoln Park.

While the religious newspapers, the *Times*, *Journal*, and *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, are displaying their claim to the adjective they have assumed by reviling a newspaper because it has ten times the advertising patronage of all three together, a word or two of encouragement might be uttered to the editors thereof, by the publication of certain facts. One of the editors of the *Advocate*, it is well known, writes the dramatic notices of "Shakspeare's play of Richelieu" for the *Journal*, and, it is charged, furnishes the scandal out of which Mr. Bothwell, the excellent short-hand writer of the *Times*, weaves the "Walks Among the Churches," thus eking out his salary from the sleepy apologist of Congressional salary-grabs, and saving his denomination from the weekly assaults of the other religious paper, the *Sunday Times*. Does this pious triumvirate better represent Faith, Hope, and Charity, or the Word, the Flesh, and the Devil?

And now again a sense of serene superiority fills the soul of the average denizen of Milwaukee. It has caught two Chicago thieves,—William Guy, alias Hines, alias Squinty, and Edward Smith, alias Shang, operating in their quiet limits, and feels as good as any town now. It seems that these gentlemen had been engaged in the lucrative pursuit of robbing the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company of pig iron in small quantities, and had conveyed it to Milwaukee, where it was pretty certain that no local police authorities would find it. Their anticipations were fully realized, and they succeeded in stowing away thirty tons in various places, about eighteen tons in the bed of the river. The police authorities, of this city, however, telegraphed to Milwaukee for the pair of thieves, and Officers Smith and O'Connor, of Milwaukee, had no difficulty in capturing them, as strangers in Milwaukee can easily be distinguished from residents, even by strangers. Toward evening Detective Flynn, of the regular force, and Detective Wright, employed by the railroad company, arrived in Milwaukee, and brought their prey to this city, where they now await trial.

There was to have been a meeting of property-owners at the corner of Clark and Eighteenth streets, last evening, to take action concerning certain improvements that are needed on Clark street, between Sixteenth and Twelfth, but a postponement was agreed upon in order that a committee appointed to petition the Council on the subject may have time to report.

# PERSONAL.

Dr. P. V. Schenck, of St. Louis, is at the Gardner.

Mr. Walter Crockest, of the Baltimore Pullman Car Company, was at the Gardner yesterday.

The Rev. W. H. Milburn, of Jacksonville, was at the Gault House yesterday.

Capt. E. Parkinson, of England, was at the Gault House yesterday.

L. L. Breese, Secretary of State, Wisconsin, was at the Sherman yesterday.

Gen. J. F. Farnsworth was at the South Side Briggs House yesterday.

Capt. W. R. Mazie, U. S. A., was at the West Side Briggs, yesterday.

Edward J. Frune, of Ireland, and Jno. A. Dobson, of England, are at the Gardner.

C. L. Dahler, Esq., of Salt Lake City, was at the Matteson House yesterday.

Capt. A. W. Greeley, United States Army, was at the Matteson yesterday.

The following were among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday: John P. Badger and wife, New York; H. D. Miller, Akron, Ohio; P. W. Scofield, New York; D. C. Bates and sister, Cherry Valley, N. Y.; Ira Thomas, Wisconsin.

The following were at the Tremont yesterday: W. B. Fox, Charles Perret, New York; J. M. Treat, Hannibal, Mo.; G. N. Griffins, Miss G. L. Sherwood, Grand Rapids; H. Regenhard, New York; F. Danley, Granville, Ohio; W. H. Cruger, Peoria; S. W. Mather, Geneseo, Ill.

The following were at the Matteson House yesterday: D. B. Knight, Boone, Iowa; J. H. Woodman, Bennington, Vt.; George B. Hedges, New York; H. F. Hobart, Beloit, Wis.; H. C. Irish, Hamilton, Canada; E. D. Packer, Montana; Mrs. E. Heeney and daughter, Denver, Col.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: R. W. Wilson, Kentucky; H. Grenoe, W. P. Fay, Boston; George Briggs, J. C. Kendall, Grand Rapids; E. A. Treat, Philadelphia; H. M. Benton, Boston; A. Bevis, St. Louis; F. W. Myer, Quincy.

The following were at the South Side Briggs yesterday: Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Hastings, Boston; W. J. Gordon, Jackson, Mich.; L. Hunton, Natick, Mass.; R. S. Graham, Minneapolis; W. R. Haven, Burlington; W. C. Wynkoop, Colorado; D. Wilcox, Milwaukee.

The following were at the West Side Briggs yesterday: A. Mageroberg, New York; M. J. Mallick, Galesburg, Mich.; W. Langan, O. H. P. McCord, Mineral Point; T. F. Gregg, Macon, Mo.; E. A. Hatch, Rochester, N. Y.; A. Murdoch, New York.

The following were at the Gault House yesterday: C. E. Lucas, Atlanta, Ga.; W. A. Hunt, Providence, R. I.; Wm. Devine, Philadelphia; J. D. Robinson, Buffalo; B. Rothchild, San Francisco; the Rev. W. Adams, Mankato; B. B. Kerr, New York; H. H. Sever, Boston; J. Levy, Cincinnati; H. W. Myers.


AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

MANAGER..................Mr. HARRY G. CLARKE.

ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing Monday, April 28, also, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the GREAT ARTISTE,

MRS. G. C. HOWARD,

Will appear in her Original and World-renowned character of TOPSY, in the celebrated American drama of

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,

Supported by a Powerful Company.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

To-night, Benefit and last appearance but two of

STUART ROBSON

Look at the following great bill:

FIRST ACT OF LITTLE EM'LY.

Wilkins Micawber, Stuart Robson; McKee Rankin as Uriah Heep; Kitty Blanshard as Rosa Dartle. Then Robson on "Fish, Astronomy and Oysters." After which, Camille; or, The Cracked Heart: Camille, Stuart Robson; Armand, McKee Rankin. To conclude with The Seasick Tobacconist; Tobias Shortcut, Stuart Robson. The above bill will be presented at the Matinee and evening to-morrow.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA!

Friday, April 25, 1873, Grand Complimentary Benefit to Messrs. J. C. PADGET and JOHN W. BLAISDELL, (Associate Managers), when will be produced Tom Taylor's masterpiece,

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

With the strongest cast ever given in Chicago.

In rehearsal, "FROU-FROU," and Bartley Campbell's "RISKS."

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FRANK CHANFRAU'S

BUSINESS IMMENSE.

Secure your seats for the last representations of

KIT.

Must be withdrawn this week on account of engagements with

LITTLE NELL.

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Engagement of the Popular Actor,

Mr. Mark Smith,

Who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, April 21, and every evening until further notice, and Saturday Matinees, as JAQUES FAUVEL, in the new emotional and picturesque play, entitled

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Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

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Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

Monday, April 28—Benefit of BILLY RICE.

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# RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

### Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.**

*Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via main and air line)...... | * 5:20 a. m. | * 8:45 p. m. |
| Day Express.......... | * 9:00 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Jackson Accommodation.......... | § 3:35 p. m. | §10:20 a. m. |
| Atlantic Express.......... | § 5:15 p. m. | § 8:00 a. m. |
| Night Express.......... | †*9:00 p. m. | ‖*6:30 a. m. |
| INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD. | | |
| Mail.......... | * 5:20 a. m. | *8:45 p. m. |
| Night Express.......... | †9:10 p. m. | *6:30 a. m. |
| GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER. | | |
| Morning Express.......... | 9:00 a. m. | 8:00 p. m. |
| Night Express.......... | †9:10 p. m. | *6:00 a. m. |

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

**CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.**

*Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line.......... | * 9:15 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.......... | * 9:15 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)...... | * 4:10 p. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation. | * 4:10 p. m. | * 9:40 a. m. |
| St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division....... | ¶9:00 p. m. | ‡‡7:30 p. m. |
| Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.. | ¶9:00 p. m. | ‡‡7:30 a. m. |
| Jefferson City Express.......... | ¶9:00 p. m. | ‡‡7:30 a. m. |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex..... | * 9:00 p. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |

¶ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

**CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.**

*Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 37 West Madison-st. and at Depot.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express.......... | * 9:00 a. m. | ‡ 7:30 a. m. |
| Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express.......... | * 4:30 p. m. | *11:30 a. m. |
| Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express.......... | † 9:00 p. m. | * 6:00 p. m. |

**CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.**

*Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express.......... | * 7:45 a. m. | * 4:15 p. m. |
| Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.... | * 9:10 a. m. | * 2:10 p. m. |
| Pacific Fast Line.......... | *10:00 a. m. | * 3:15 p. m. |
| Galesburg Passenger.......... | * 3:15 p. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Mendota & Ottawa Passenger... | * 4:20 p. m. | * 9:55 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger.......... | * 1:45 p. m. | * 8:15 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger.......... | * 5:30 p. m. | * 8:55 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger (Sunday)..... | 1.00 p. m. | 9:55 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Exp...... | † 9:30 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |
| Pacific Night Express.......... | †11:00 p. m. | ‡ 6:00 a. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | *11:00 a. m. | * 5:50 p. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | * 6:15 p. m. | * 7:15 a. m. |
| Ottawa and Streator Passenger.. | 7:45 a. m. | 8:00 p. m. |

**ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.**

*Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Express.......... | * 7:20 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| St. Louis Fast Line.......... | † 8:15 p. m. | * 7:55 a. m. |
| Cairo Mail.......... | * 7:20 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| Cairo Express.......... | † 8:15 p. m. | * 7:55 a. m. |
| Springfield Express.......... | * 7:20 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| Springfield Express.......... | † 8:15 p. m. | * 7:55 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.......... | * 9:15 a. m. | * 3:00 p. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.......... | † 9:00 p. m. | * 7:00 a. m. |
| **Gilman Passenger.......... | * 5:15 p. m. | * 9:00 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods....... | * 6:10 a. m. | * 6:48 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods....... | * 7:10 a. m. | * 7:45 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods....... | § 9:00 a. m. | * 8:40 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods....... | §12:10 p. m. | * 9:00 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods....... | § 3:00 p. m. | §10:30 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods....... | * 4:30 p. m. | § 1:45 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods....... | * 5:15 p. m. | * 5:20 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods....... | * 6:10 p. m. | * 6:55 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods....... | *11:00 p. m. | * 7:35 p. m. |

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

**CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.**

*Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Fast Line.......... | *10:15 a. m. | * 3:45 p. m. |
| Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton.... | 10:15 a. m. | 3:45 p. m. |
| Pacific Night Express.......... | †10:15 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |
| Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton.. | 10:15 p. m. | 6:30 a. m. |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express..... | * 9:15 a. m. | * 2:00 p. m. |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express..... | * 9:15 p. m. | * 7:00 a. m. |
| Milwaukee Mail.......... | * 8:00 a. m. | *10:15 a. m. |
| Milwaukee Express.......... | * 9:30 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Milwaukee Passenger.......... | * 5:00 p. m. | * 7:40 p. m. |
| Milwaukee Passenger (daily)..... | §11:00 p. m. | § 5:00 a. m. |
| Green Bay Express.......... | 9:40 a. m. | * 7:15 p. m. |
| St. Paul Express.......... | *10:10 a. m. | 4.00 p. m. |
| Green Bay Express.......... | * 9:00 p. m. | * 6:20 a. m. |
| St. Paul Express.......... | † 9:30 p. m. | † 6:50 a. m. |

**CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.**

*Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 23 West Madison-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex | *10:15 a. m. | * 3:45 p. m. |
| Peru Accommodation.......... | * 5:00 p. m. | * 9:30 a. m. |
| Night Express.......... | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |
| Leavenworth & Atchison Express | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |

**LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.**

*Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail, via Air Line and Main Line | * 5:40 a. m. | * 9:20 p. m. |
| Special New York Express, via Air Line.......... | * 9:00 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Atlantic Express, via Air Line.. | 5:15 p. m. | 8:00 a. m. |
| Night Express, via Main Line.... | *†9:00 p. m. | *‡6:30 a. m. |
| Elkhart Accommodation.......... | * 3:40 p. m. | *10:10 a. m. |
| South Chicago Accommodation.. | 12:00 m. | 1:50 p. m. |

**CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.**

*Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail.......... | * 7:40 a. m. | * 1:40 p. m. |
| Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.... | * 7:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:30 a. m. |

**PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.**

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express.......... | * 9:00 a. m. | ‡ 7:30 p. m. |
| Pacific Express.......... | §5:10 p. m. | § 6:30 a. m. |
| Fast Line.......... | †*9:00 p. m. | †*8:00 a. m. |
| Mail.......... | * 4:55 a. m. | * 6:10 p. m. |
| Valparaiso Accommodation...... | * 3:40 p. m. | * 8:50 a. m. |

**CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.**

(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)

*Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Roselle Accommodation.......... | 5:00 a. m. | 9:10 a. m. |
| Roselle Accommodation.......... | 3:00 p. m. | 7:50 p. m. |
| River Park Accommodation....... | 6:15 a. m. | 10:51 a. m. |
| River Park Accommodation....... | 3:30 p. m. | 7:21 p. m. |

**CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.**

*From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Chicago.......... | * 8:00 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Arrive at Indianapolis.......... | * 4:20 p. m. | * 3:50 a. m. |
| Arrive at Cincinnati.......... | * 9:30 p. m. | * 8:15 a. m. |

* Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.


STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., March 27, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of

Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May

next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business, on the 5th day of April next, and will re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

MEDICAL CARDS.

COBURN Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of diseases. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female diseases to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters, Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 3 to 4 p. m.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago. It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and the whole train of gloomy attendants, Loss of Memory, Energy, &c. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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## TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Mr. Mark Smith. "One Hundred Years Old."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress. Engagement of Stuart Robson. "Little Em'ly."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle-st. "Ticket-of-Leave Man."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Mr. F. S. Chanfrau. "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "Romeo and Juliet."

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTORY. DR. J. E. GARDNER, corner Sixteenth-st., and Wabash av., is the only one in Chicago authorized by the Government to furnish soldiers artificial limbs and apparatus.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE EXTRAORdinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets and 2,087 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st.; Post-office Box 4,685, New York.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS AS A BLOOD-Purifier and Preventive of Disease.—The season has now arrived when the use of "blood-purifiers" and tonics is necessary, in order to invigorate and regulate the system, so as to enable it to repel those morbid influences to which it is more or less subjected at this period, when intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, pulmonary disorders, and especially bilious complaints,—a forerunner of many incurable maladies,—are so common. Every precaution should, therefore, be adopted to prepare and protect the system in advance before the warm weather fully sets in and tends to develop the many diseases prevalent with the changes of the season. But the question arises, in view of the many nostrums palmed on the public, as to the best remedy that will destroy any germ of disease that may be lurking in the system. Fortunately, we have one specific suited alike for all persons and climates, which will render the system impregnable against the attacks of the many complaints attending our spring and summer months. Schenck's Mandrake Pills, a household word in every nook and corner of the land, is this valuable remedy. We do not mean to affirm but that some of the blood purifiers in the shape of sarsaparillas, tonics, &c., possess merit, but we do contend their action is so tardy as to require their long continued use, which not only necessitates great inconvenience and expense, but still leaves the system, while undergoing this slow process of renovation, unprotected and liable to attack from the prevailing epidemics of the season.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills, on the other hand, act immediately, although gently, any disease, if pending, being at once scattered. These pills act with the certainty of calomel or blue-mass, without any of the injurious or enervating influence of these drugs. They not only act upon the secretions of the liver, the great workshop of the human body, but from their alterative properties they immediately restore to a healthy condition all the secretions of the stomach and bowels concerned in the process of digestion. As a blood-purifier, to prepare the system against the influences of the season, and to prevent biliousness, languor, lassitude, fever and ague, and all other disorders with which the atmosphere is surcharged at this period, the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills, continued from two to five days, is all that is necessary, except in rare cases. For what other remedy can this be claimed, and substantiated by testimony such as is given daily by hundreds in all parts of the country? The various sarsaparillas and other preparations sold for this purpose are not only expensive, costing as high as one and two dollars per bottle or package, but have to be used for weeks and even then with very imperfect and unsatisfactory results. On the other hand a single box of Schenck's Mandrake Pills, costing only twenty-five cents, and procurable of any druggist or dealer, is sufficient, in many cases, for an ordinary-sized family, and, unlike the other preparations, guarantees to all who use them protection from disease and a lease to good health. This fact alone has secured for these pills a more extensive sale than any other similar preparation ever offered. They are, as the name indicates, composed largely of Mandrake, exclusively an American plant, the root of which possesses rare medicinal powers, especially in a treatment of a disordered state of the liver and kidneys. The Mandrake Pills can be used alike both by grown persons and children. Full directions as to dose, etc., accompanying each box.

Prepared only by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. cor. Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.
And for sale by all druggists and dealers.


# The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, April 25, 1873.

Winter wheat the country through is reported by the Agricultural Bureau to be looking better now than at the same time last year.

The stockholders of the Atlantic Ocean telegraph companies met yesterday in London, and, informally, approved a consolidation of all the companies into one, in accordance with the programme foreshadowed some time ago.

The Pope has fallen ill again, and is compelled to keep his bed. Such frequent and serious changes in the condition of so old a man betoken approaching dissolution, and make it doubtful whether he will live to celebrate his 81st birthday, on the 13th of next month.

Legal interest is still restricted to 7 per cent by the bill now before the New York Legislature, and which has been described incorrectly as a bill for the repeal of the usury laws. Its main effect is to lessen the penalty. Instead of forfeiting principal and interest, the lender is protected in his right to the former, and loses only the interest.

Roger Tichborne is now being tried for perjury. The opening speech of the prosecution was begun on Wednesday, continued yesterday, and, at the last advices, is still running. One of the peculiarities of the Tichborne litigation has been the flow of words it has caused. When Sir John Coleridge summed up the case against the claimant last year, he made a speech twenty-three hours long.

Two vital sections have been stricken out of the House Compromise bill. They are the eighth and ninth, which empower Railroad Commissioners to fix the freight and passenger rates of each railroad in the State, and which make such rates *prima facie* reasonable, and the reports of the Commissioners *prima facie* evidence. The vote by which this action was taken was unexpected, as the friends of the bill had without trouble defeated all the attempts to amend the preceding sections. The bill will be considered to-day, section by section.

Coal will be made still dearer and scarcer in England by the formidable strike of twenty thousand coal-miners in Leicestershire. The combination of mine-owners and the panic about exhausting the mines have already produced a serious coal-famine, and are remotely the cause of the Atlantic disaster. Some good may result from this state of affairs in the discovery of new methods of economy and of new sources of fuel. A patent has already been sought for a process of resolving air into its component gases, so that they can be used for fires or lights.

The Insurance Convention sitting in New York favor the insertion of a clause in all fire policies limiting the responsibility of companies to three-quarters of the loss. They think that upon the general adoption of such a rule property-owners, knowing that in any event one-quarter of the loss must fall upon themselves, will take greater pains to prevent fires. Under the present system of full insurance, it is often rather to a man's interest that his property should burn; the new rule would bring his interests and those of the companies together.

In another column will be found a very full and interesting description of the building and preparations for the great Exposition at Vienna, made up from the notes of our correspondents and from many other sources of information. The accommodations for visitors and the arrangements for contributions are given at length. One matter of interest published for the first time is the full list of American Commissioners, whose names will be scrutinized with great attention after the recent disclosures of the connection of some of them with sewing-machine companies, iron manufacturers, and the like.

Mexican raids and Indian depredations are making sad havoc along our Southern border. News comes this morning of a fight near Fort Quitman, in which a party of Americans, in pursuit of a band of Mexican marauders who had murdered a Texan farmer, burned his home, and carried off his cattle, were badly beaten and driven back by the desperadoes. What with these guerrillas and the Indians under leaders like Cochise, who still recreates himself by roasting an occasional white man, the whole line along Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona is unfit for industry or even existence. In two years there has been a decrease of 10 per cent in the population, and every interest is crippled.

The project for making Christianity in some sort a State religion in this country, which is urged once a year by an undersized convention, seems to be developing favorably in Japan, for we learn by cable dispatch from Berlin that the Japanese Ambassadors have interviewed an eminent German professor on the subject. The learned professor earnestly dissuaded them from taking such a step, telling them that the precepts of Christianity appeal to the hearts of men and not to the power of governments; that Christianity cannot be enforced upon a people without doing violence to its fundamental principles. It is added that the Ambassadors listened with much attention to the remarks of the professor, and expressed satisfaction with the advice.

Although the Bank of England has recovered from the McDonnell gang all but thirty thousand dollars of their stealings, it does not relent in prosecuting them criminally, as is too often done in similar cases. From the moment of discovery there has been no whisper of compromise, no bargain for the compounding of felony. The forgers have been sternly pursued, and with great skill and equal success. Bidwell, who fled to Havana, was yesterday delivered up to the English Consul, and will be sent at once to England in a man-of-war. The first warrant on which McDonnell was arrested in New York proved faulty, but he has been promptly rearrested on another, and will probably soon be traveling back to England in chains.

It is a mark of the lowest type of provincial journalism to garble and misrepresent the articles or positions of other journals. There are very few of this class remaining in the State of Illinois. It happens that one of them is printed in this city. It seems to have come into being for the special purpose of perpetuating a withered and leafless type of journalism which is fast disappearing from the precincts of Higginbottomopolis and Podunk. The Rock Island *Union* does not belong to this branch of the profession—at least we have not so classed it heretofore. Hence, when it says that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has lately applied to the farmers a sneering expression—"husbandmen (farmers) have always been an unfortunate race of beings from the time Noah adopted the business, and came to grief in his own vineyard by reason of too much grape-juice"—we conclude that it has not seen the article to which it refers, but has borrowed what it knows, or don't know, about it from a city paper as destitute of candor as it is of brains.

The *State Journal* seems to be troubled because we made the suggestion that if the new Railroad law should provide for advertising the schedule of freight rates proposed by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners the Springfield newspapers would not be useful advertising mediums except for railroads centering in Springfield. We made this suggestion not in the interest of newspapers at Chicago, or Galena, or Quincy, or Alton, or Cairo, or any newspapers whatsoever, but in the general interest. We suggested that there was no need of publishing them in any newspaper, so far as regards the furnishing of legal evidence,—that appearing to be the main object of the publication, as recited in the bill. But if published for the purpose of giving information to shippers, there is no reason why such publication, regarding a railway having its principal business at Peoria for instance, should be at Springfield rather than at Peoria. The publication, if made at all, should be left to the discretion of the Commissioners.

The Chicago produce markets were less active and irregular yesterday. Mess pork was dull, and declined 30@40c per brl; closing at $17.80@18.00 cash, and $18.50 seller June. Lard was in good demand, and 10c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $9.35 cash, and $9.75@9.80 seller June. Meats were in fair demand, and a shade firmer, at 6¾@6⅞c for shoulders; 9@9⅛c for short ribs; 9⅛@9¼c for short clear, and 10@12c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were dull and nominal at 86½@87c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and nominal, at 15c asked for corn to Buffalo. Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat was moderately active, and ½@1c higher, closing at $1.24½@1.24¾ cash, and $1.25¼ seller May. Corn was moderately active and unchanged, closing at 37½@37⅝c cash, and 38½c seller May. Oats were in good demand, and 1c higher, closing at 31@31½c cash, and 31½c seller May. Rye was more active, and ½c higher, at 69½c. Barley was dull and nominally unchanged, at 70@78c for poor to good No. 2. Hogs were dull and 10c lower, closing at $5.20@5.50. Cattle were active, but closed easier. Sheep remain steady.

The meeting which has been called at the Astor House, in New York City, for May 6, to consider the transportation question as it affects the country at large, is likely to furnish the basis for a national movement against monopolies, the ultimate growth of which it is not possible to foretell. It has been suggested that this meeting was called for the purpose of bringing the farmers' granges and the labor-unions in direct communication. The tendency of the movement, whether it has taken this direction or a more general scope from the outset, is to unite the producers of the West and the consumers of the East in a common cause against the railroad managers. The growth of a combination between producers and consumers will inevitably lead to a common opposition to all classes that live upon subsidies, monopolies, and "protection" of every description. When the consumers of the East discover that the bulk of the money which they pay for grain goes into the pockets of the railroads, who, in turn, pay over a large share of it to the manufacturers that furnish them the material for building and running their roads, the consumers and producers will meet on common ground and take common measures for their own protection. The producers of the West and the consumers of the East form an aggregate in numbers as against which the "protected" few will be a pitiful minority. The vigorous strides which the movement against railway extortion has already taken indicate that the restraint of the railroads will not be the only nor most important result, but that it will finally lead to the massing of the people against the bane of all commercial freedom,—the protective tariff.

Every now and then we hear a clatter of tongues about the great advantages of the Mississippi River as an outlet for Western produce; but, as years roll by, we find that the amount of cereals taking that course seaward is limited to about the quantity wanted for consumption in the Southern States—or only a trifle more. At times when the most talk is heard on the advantages of this route, grain is being shipped eastward, in large quantities, by rail, from St. Louis. This grain crosses the Mississippi River by ferry-boat, and is then hauled a thousand miles, more or less, by land, rather than take the cheap though lengthy and roundabout route *via* New Orleans. The reason is, that a surplus of grain at New Orleans, over and above the requirements of local consumption, is as far from market as it was in the St. Louis warehouse. It is probably true that freighting on the Mississippi River is the cheapest inland transportation in the world, and if the course of that stream were east and west instead of north and south, it would settle the railroad question and all kindred questions with a vengeance. But we find, as a matter of fact, that this greatest of rivers does not, in any considerable degree, relieve the pressure in the Northwest, though there is an increase in the amount of property transported on it both up and down. In regard to the St. Philip Ship-Canal, a work projected half a century ago to avoid the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi, we say to all the friends and advocates of that undertaking that no local jealousy or apprehension regarding it exists in Chicago, so far as we know. The only objection to it is that which applies to all similar works sought to be foisted upon the National Treasury, and the danger that half a hundred others will be fastened upon it, swelling the cost to intolerable proportions. If the St. Philip Ship-Canal could be taken up and voted upon by itself, as a work of national importance and value, a pretty strong argument could be made for it.

### MR. ADAMS AND THE CHICAGO CONVENTION OF 1860.

The recent eulogy pronounced upon the life and memory of William H. Seward, before the New York Legislature, by the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, is meeting with very searching criticism in the columns of the leading newspapers, both East and West; not from any desire to detract from Mr. Seward's well-earned reputation as a statesman, but because, like many other biographers who cannot estimate the worth of a man without making unfavorable comparisons with others, Mr. Adams sought to elevate Mr. Seward by underrating Mr. Lincoln. No one can doubt that Mr. Adams was sincere in all that he said concerning Mr. Seward, but there were ultimately some circumstances which could not fail to prejudice his judgment. Years ago, Mr. Seward wrote a biography of John Quincy Adams, and also pronounced a glowing eulogy upon his life and character before the New York Legislature. It was but natural, therefore, that the son should have held this fact in the kindest remembrance. Again, it is doubtful whether Mr. Adams had any personal knowledge of Mr. Lincoln, or any means of judging of him, except as a distant observer, having no sympathy with Mr. Lincoln's humble origin and rude antecedents—with his lack of that culture which is gained from the literary and artistic pursuits of an elegant leisure, and with his close affiliations with the common people, from whom Mr. Adams has always been remote. Lastly, during the whole of the great crisis in the history of this country produced by the War of the Rebellion, Mr. Adams was in England, in a diplomatic capacity, and all of his official relations with this country were maintained in correspondence with Mr. Seward, his chief, seldom or never with Mr. Lincoln. It is a curious fact, too, that Mr. Lincoln was as far from appreciating Mr. Adams as Mr. Adams from appreciating Mr. Lincoln, if we may trust a private letter from Montgomery Blair to Gen. Fremont, published by the latter in his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, the substance of which is: "The President agrees with you [Fremont] that Adams is wholly devoted to his money-bags"—a very unjust estimate of Mr. Adams, as we think. His long-standing friendship and intimacy with Mr. Seward, and want of acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln, would tend to bias Mr. Adams in Mr. Seward's favor, and enlist his sympathies strongly for a man who had much in common with himself, and with whom alone he had been brought in contact during the dark days of the Rebellion. It is not surprising, therefore, that he should claim for Mr. Seward the credit of the safe conduct of the Government and the successful issue of the war, and, claiming this, of necessity he would deplore the defeat of Mr. Seward in the Chicago Convention, and ascribe it to the chicanery and intrigue of Mr. Lincoln and his friends.

To dispose of both these assumptions at once would require more space than can be afforded in an ordinary newspaper article. The charge of political intrigue in the Chicago Convention, however, may be easily disposed of. Mr. Seward's immediate friends, under the leadership of Mr. Thurlow Weed, made the contest for the nomination at Chicago a purely personal one, without reference to the wishes or policy of the party at large, and they commenced organizing for his nomination two or three years before the Convention, by an attempt to manufacture public opinion. As the time for the Convention drew nigh, and it became apparent that it was impossible to Sewardize the vote of Indiana and Illinois, a bold movement was made upon the Southern States. Mr. Thurlow Weed and a delegation from New York went to Baltimore and sought to arrange a delegation from Maryland pledged for Mr. Seward. At first the movement was laughed at and was deemed a hoax, but when the people of Baltimore found that a meeting had actually been convened, they broke it up by mob violence, and drove the so-called delegates from the hall, and while pursuing them through the streets the Blairs got possession of the hall and hastily organized a delegation for Mr. Bates,—a proceeding which would never have happened had not the Weed clique sought to spring this Seward movement upon the people. The case of the Texas representation was even more glaring than this, and no one who was present at the Convention will forget Mr. Wilmot's eloquent protest against the admission of those delegates. No convention had been held in that State; no delegates had been appointed. Two men from Kalamazoo, Mich., and four men from Canada were picked up in our streets by the Weed clique and foisted upon the Convention, notwithstanding the protests of other delegates, with instructions to divide their votes upon the first ballot, and afterwards concentrate them upon Mr. Seward. The instructions were obeyed. On the first ballot, they cast four votes for Mr. Seward and two for Mr. Bates. On the other two ballots, they cast their six votes for Mr. Seward. The Territorial delegates from Kansas, Nebraska, and the District of Columbia were for the first time allowed full powers in a National Convention, and they cast their ten votes for Mr. Seward on every ballot. There was no phase of political chicanery which Mr. Weed left untried in that memorable struggle. Such men as Thurlow Weed and Preston King did not think it beneath their dignity to march through the streets behind Tom Hyer, the pugilist, who bore aloft a Seward flag, with drums and banners, to manufacture opinion for Mr. Seward. The wing of the Republican party to which Mr. Seward belonged had long been noted for its intriguing propensities. The New York clique was fairly notorious for cabal and intrigue, and among these adepts in the arts of political chicanery Mr. Thurlow Weed was *facile princeps*. Intrigue was so thoroughly ingrained into his political life that it is simply frivolous to assume that in any campaign where he appeared as an active partisan anybody else should surpass him in the use of those arts. The defeat of his intrigues was owing to the fact that Mr. Seward was not believed to be, on the whole, the best candidate. The success of Mr. Lincoln's career,—although the great emergency which he was to face was not apparent when he was nominated,—shows that the people were right in their estimate of him. The unanimity with which the press are vindicating Mr. Lincoln against any attempt to underrate him shows that his sterling character and commanding ability are still treasured with fond admiration, and that his memory is held in as high reverence as when he fell under the hand of the assassin.

### A NEW QUALIFICATION FOR CONGRESS.

Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, who boasts of being the author of the back-pay swindle for the increase of the salaries of members of Congress, in a letter justifying the measure to a citizen of Pennsylvania, declares that Congress has to do the work of a nation of forty millions of people, "and no man who cannot earn at least $7,500 is fit to do that work." This places the robbery on a new defense. It suggests that men who accepted places under a stipulation that they were to get $5,000 a year are justified in laying hands on any amount of their employer's money to make up what they shall think they could earn elsewhere. But Mr. Butler establishes a new test of eligibility to Congress. No man who cannot earn at his business $7,500 a year is fit, according to Mr. Butler, to go to Congress. This definition of fitness, if accepted, would bring the number of persons eligible to a comparatively small number. According to the returns of the income tax, the number whose income reached that sum was not only small, but they were not generally of the class who would make desirable members of Congress. Oakes Ames and other wealthy manufacturers, or holders of patents, or who manage railroad corporations like Jay Gould, Daniel Drew, and Vanderbilt,—all belong to that class. There were, of course, a great many merchants included in the list having incomes equal to $7,500, but as a general thing that income was not of itself evidence of intellectual power, education, experience, or any of the requisites for an intelligent representative of the public interests. Mr. Butler, for instance, has an interest in a mill where bunting is manufactured. This manufacture is heavily protected, and the law which protects it may secure to Mr. Butler an income of $7,500, or more. That, however, adds nothing to his fitness as a member of Congress, and, should that law be repealed and his income be diminished, it would not follow that he thereby ceased to be fit to serve in Congress. The average annual earnings of the whole American people do not exceed $800 a year each. The average earnings of the employed classes do not exceed $1,000. The average earnings of those holding salaried employments does not exceed $1,500. The average earnings of the learned professions do not exceed $2,500. And yet of these the majority are probably equal, if not superior, to the average member of Congress. There are a number of Congressmen whose private incomes are largely in excess of $7,500 a year, but an examination of the list will not show that these rank among the more intelligent or capable Representatives. Income is, of all other standards, the most uncertain, if not the basest, by which to test honesty, intelligence, and fitness for Congressional duty. There are men in this and in all other cities who make twice Butler's standard of fitness at the gambling table; others make large sums by the use of public money in their hands; others gamble in gold and in stocks; others get themselves included in syndicates; others contrive to obtain Government contracts. All these, according to Mr. Butler, are better fitted for Congress, and are to be preferred to the man who earns his living by labor, mental or manual, and who does not earn $7,500 a year.

### FORNEY ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Philadelphia *Press* has an article, in which Mr. Forney, the editor, makes an urgent appeal to the people of Pennsylvania to unite, without distinction of party, to save their State from the headlong corruption of the Republican party. In summing up the business of the last Legislature, he finds a series of overt acts against the people, a failure to make even the attempt of giving Philadelphia a fair election law, and an extension of the State Treasurer's term of office for the express purpose of providing the means whereby the next election may be controlled in the interest of the rings. What Pennsylvania politics has been for years past, it is yet. The conduct of the recent Legislature was as corrupt and defiant as that of its predecessor. Mr. Forney does not hesitate to fix the responsibility where it properly belongs—in the Republican party of the State. "The Reformers," he says, "as a single organization, with all their noble works and noble men, can do nothing." He therefore calls upon the leading Republicans of the State, who are not connected with any of the rings and who do not approve the corrupt practices of the party, to cut loose from the organization, and to join with the Democrats and the Reformers in the effort "to rid the State from the incubus which has so long ruled it to its ruin."

At the close of the late session of the Pennsylvania Legislature the Assembly passed a resolution, in a spirit of derision, asking Col. McClure to come over from the Senate and address them on the subject of Reform. Col. McClure, contrary to expectation, accepted the invitation, and talked to them in a manner which the members will not be likely to forget. He told them to their faces that he had never known of a body of men, past or present, so thoroughly given up to individual and official profligacy. He pointed out that there were many members who had never been elected, and some who had not even been nominated, to the places they held. He reminded them that he had sent in reform measures all during the session, which were voted down with a yell as fast as the rules would permit. He charged them with creating and multiplying local offices to which they hoped and proposed to retire. Finally, he found but one act of the session which could meet with the approval of the people, and that was the vote to adjourn. The Legislature even passed an act calculated to defeat, by means best known to Pennsylvania politicians, the safeguards that will be offered to the people by the Constitutional Convention. Under the act authorizing the Convention, it was decreed that their work should be voted upon by the people next October. This would determine the acceptance or rejection of the new Constitution before the next session of the Legislature, and would leave the politicians no power to defeat the result if it should happen to be distasteful to them. The Legislature, therefore, passed an act providing that the returns shall be sealed, and neither opened nor counted before the convening of the next Legislature, and then in their presence.

This Legislature was chosen in the year of the Presidential elections. Mr. Forney made an effort to defeat it without prejudice to the national issue. The other party leaders of the State held that this could not be done, and proceeded to carry the election by fraud. Mr. Forney now renews his appeal for the coming year, when there is no Presidential election and no party interests to be affected. But he commits the same error of confining the movement for reform within the limits of his own State. It is not possible to retain an allegiance to the party and at the same time work earnestly and actively in overthrowing its machinery. "Stick together," is the motto of your good party man. "Fall apart," is the adjuration of Mr. Forney. Mr. Forney tried to reform inside the party last year, and failed. If he tries again this year on the same plan, he will fail again. The interests of the Republican party at large and the Republican party of Pennsylvania are common so far as that State is concerned, and sooner or later the Pennsylvania Republicans who desire the reform of the State will find it so. Mr. Forney has gone too far for a party man—not far enough for a Reformer.

The Sacramento *Record* advances a very probable theory to explain the reason why the Modocs murdered Gen. Canby. Among the majority of Indian tribes, the fall of a Chief is the signal for the flight of his followers, and, reasoning from analogy, they supposed that if they could only kill the chief white officers the troops would at once disperse and leave them masters of the field. If the Government, therefore, had been sufficiently aware of this trait in the Indian character, and had put no confidence in the peaceful protestations of the savages, the massacre might have been avoided. After the Modocs had already made two attempts of a similar kind, one to entrap Gen. Gillem, and the other to draw the Peace Commissioners into an ambush, all further negotiation should have been stopped. Costly as the lesson has been, the Government has learned something to its profit in its future dealings with Indians in arms.

Ex-Secretary Boutwell makes a very complete answer to the "explanation" recently published by Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., in regard to the false invoices which had passed through the Custom-House under their name. Mr. Boutwell says that, when the charges of fraud were brought against the firm, they filed a statement protesting their innocence, and offering to pay $271,000 into the Treasury in settlement of the suit. Mr. Boutwell, then Secretary of the Treasury, declined to accept the settlement on these terms, telling Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. that if they were innocent, as they claimed, the courts were open to them to justify themselves before the public. Thereupon the firm withdrew their protestations of innocence, and desired to make a settlement on any construction which the Treasury Department might see fit to put upon their case.

### Buying a Judgeship.

In the Salt Lake *Herald* of April 16 it is stated that a suit has been begun in the Third District Court of that Territory by Thomas J. Drake, now a citizen of Pontiac, Michigan, against Obed F. Strickland. The suit is brought to recover the money named in the within obligation:

> WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., March 29, 1869.
>
> $2,800. For value received I promise to pay Thomas J. Drake or his order $2,800, as follows: $700 on the first day of October, 1869; $700 on the first day of January, 1870; $700 on the first day of July, 1870; and the further sum of $700 on the first day of January, 1871. In case of my death before the last payment becomes due, then such payments as are not due shall not be collected. O. F. STRICKLAND.

The history of this paper is interesting. At the time of its execution, Drake was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah. Strickland was a resident of Utah, seeking an office at Washington. Failing to obtain one, he proposed to Drake that the latter should resign, recommending him for the vacancy, and, in case he was appointed, he would pay Drake $2,800. The appointment was for four years, and the salary $2,800 a year; he was, therefore, to pay Drake one-fourth of his salary for the place. Drake resigned to take effect on the appointment of his successor, and Strickland was appointed. He served four years, when, according to the *Herald*, he resigned "because he had made so much money." Strickland, however, never paid Drake the money, and hence the suit. In the same paper we find the following letter from Drake to his attorney, George C. Bates, who is well known in Chicago:

> PONTIAC, Mich., Jan. 6, 1873.
>
> *George C. Bates, Esq.:*
>
> MY DEAR FRIEND: Your note of Dec. 30, ult., and telegram of later date reached me late on Saturday night. I was indeed pleased to hear from you. I herewith forward to you the note which he, Strickland, gave me. I have indorsed it in blank, as it is payable to me or my order; this may be a convenience; it can do no hurt, for if not wanted you can strike it out. Do the best you can for yourself as well as for me. I shall be glad if you can bring the rascal to terms. He has no defense to the note that I can see; he may say what he pleases. If there was any villainy in the transaction, it was wholly on his part, not on mine. He was in Washington seeking an appointment, first in Montana, then Wyoming, and failed. He was destitute, and said he dared not go back to Utah. He had said and done so much to expose the Mormons, he was in danger if he went back without an office. I had but one year, a little less than a year, to serve, and I did not intend to ask for a reappointment. One day he came into the room which Judge Titus, now Chief Justice of Arizona, and I occupied. He appeared much dispirited and cast down. He said that Attorney-General Hoar had told him that he would give him an office if there was a vacancy. After considerable conversation, he said he would give me all my salary would amount to if I would resign. That and the next day, Judge Titus and I talked the matter over, and I then thought I would go into practice in Washington or Philadelphia; and when I next met Strickland I told him I thought I should resign. The amount he was to give me was fixed, and the time of payments made easy, so that he could pay them as his salary became payable and live, and I sent my resignation to the President to take effect upon the appointment of a successor; soon after he was nominated and confirmed. Then he came to our room, as he said, to sign the note, as he was going to leave that day. The note had been written out, and he took the pen to sign it. He declared that if he lived he would pay the installments as they became due; but said he was poor, and if he died before they became due they never could be paid, and his wife and child would be distressed. I then took the pen and wrote the last clause to the note; and then he signed it and handed it to me, avowing that if he was suffered to live, each installment should be paid when due. You will see they are all payable at the end of a quarter; they are payable in Washington. When the first was nearly due I was in Pontiac, and had given up the idea of going to W—— I wrote to him a kind letter for the purpose of making some arrangement as to the place and manner of payment, whether by draft or otherwise. After a long time I got his reply, which developed his dishonesty. . . . . Yours respectfully,
>
> THOMAS J. DRAKE.

The United States have not been fortunate in the selection of men who have been sent to Utah as Judges. With a few honorable exceptions, the men appointed to these judicial offices have been disgraceful in their personal as well as in their judicial lives, and it is not the less remarkable that among those conspicuous for their persecution of the sinful Mormons have been also the most conspicuous among the reprobates who have dishonored the bench and have led degraded lives personally. There is much truth in the language of the Salt Lake paper, when commenting upon this suit it says: "These are the men that have a holy mission to expose and uproot Mormonism—these pure, honest, high-minded, honorable Judges, one of whom felt he could do no less off the bench than threaten to have men shot in a 'quiet and Christian-like manner,' as a sort of post-prandial diversion."

## NOTES AND OPINION.

Treasurer Spinner declines to furnish the names of Congressmen who desire to remain in public life, as requested by the editor of the Rock Island *Argus*, but, in his answer, under date of April 19, says:

> I have no objection to stating, for your information, the amount of back pay that has been returned to the Treasury, which is, to this date, $77,757.77; but, as a considerable portion of this amount has been returned by Senators and members who have requested that no publicity be given to the matter, I do not feel at liberty to furnish their names.

All right; the people can wait. But just mind, now, if any Senator or Representative stays in Congress longer than his present term, without proof of the deposit of money, on "extra pay" account (back pay and future pay), in the Treasury of the United States. Let the fund accumulate under the ban of "no publicity." The people can wait as long as their servants can.

—A letter from Warren, Trumbull County, O., to the Cleveland *Leader*, says:

> Gen. Garfield was in the city the fore part of the week. He assumes the position that, if the people demand him as a sacrifice to appease their wrath on the salary-steal, they ought also, in justice, to call on Gen. Grant to know why he signed the bill, and not, in their haste, ask the lesser in the offense to be sacrificed. He gives our city papers a letter setting forth his position, which will appear in their next issue.

—The Grand Jury at Des Moines, Ia., has refused to indict ex-State Treasurer Rankin for a steal of $50,000, which he confesses, whereupon the Keokuk *Constitution* remarks:

> If Rankin had been an obscure poor man, and stolen a horse worth $20, and had confessed his guilt, does anybody believe the Grand Jury would have refused to indict him? But he is a prominent politician, and a former Treasurer of the State; therefore he could commit perjury by violating his official oath and steal $40,000 with impunity. The Lord deliver the people from such a sham—called Republican government.

—Gov. Kellogg's tax-gatherer has called on the New Orleans *Picayune* to put up $2,300 or shut up. That's the law in Louisiana.

—We are glad to quote from Congressman Ellis H. Roberts' newspaper, the Utica *Herald*, so true a remark as this: "There never was before such a sorry time for corruptionists."

—The Toledo *Commercial* makes an announcement which will be positively out of date after this year, and is hazardous even now, viz:

> Among the candidates whose names will be presented to the State Republican Convention for the nomination to the Attorney-Generalship, mention is made of J. L. H. Long, Esq., of Putnam County, and at present Vice-President and Chief Engineer of the Newark, Delaware & Northwestern Railway. He stands high, both as a lawyer and a railroad man.

—The evasion of their fair share of taxes is one of the worst evils of these great corporations, and they have aggravated it by such open defiance of all appearance of decency or fairness that they have little reason to wonder at the general hostility which is developing itself against them.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—The New York *Times* declares that the Republicans in Connecticut have "more than held their own." It is the case with too many Republicans everywhere. Put it in convenient stealing distance of them, and they will always hold more than their own.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—An aristocracy is to be builded at the expense of the people, and the first step is to give our royal rulers princely stipends. If the Philadelphia platform had declared this increase of salaries a necessity, and gone into the campaign on that issue, even the frauds in North Carolina and Pennsylvania would have been without avail in continuing the Government in the hands of the dishonest cormorants who now conduct our national affairs.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch.*

—The idea of paying such men as Morton, Chandler, Ames, Clayton, Logan, and others in the United States Senate, $55 per day for their services during the actual sessions, when it is known that Webster, Clay, Benton, Wright, Buchanan, Adams, Corwin, Chase, Douglas, Calhoun, and men of brains, received but $8, is simply ridiculous. If it is honest to pay these prices for the legislators of to-day, then the nation is in debt to the descendants of the men named above, who served their country before the corruptionists came into power.—*New Albany (Ind.) Ledger.*

—In selecting Representatives to the next Congress, the people must see to it that none who proved faithless in the "back-pay" job are sent back. The people want men in Congress of back-bone, possessing courage to fight for the right or to resist the temptations of a bribe.—*South Bend Union.*

—The party must be purified. To go on regardless of what has happened, will result in certain and sure defeat. Nobody will follow but thieves, and those who seek an opportunity to steal. Honest men everywhere will desert the standard, and every effort to rally the rank and file will be utterly fruitless.—*Monroe (Wis.) Republican.*

—We are indebted to the Troy *Times* for a little fresh illumination on a rather hazy "reform." It remarks: "The President will not surrender his constitutional prerogatives to others, nor will he set aside the consideration of party service altogether, in the matter of appointments to office. While he can find Republicans who are competent to fill positions under his Administration, he will not go out of his way to seek for others. A true reform of the Civil Service does not require such an exhibition of ingratitude to political friends as magnanimity to political foes." Mr. Curtis will please read this and blush for his unreasonable and ungrateful behavior.—*Springfield Republican.*

—Now that Senator Morrill has done the most praiseworthy act on his record—given the excellent State of Vermont several thousand dollars of his own stolen money—the Springfield *Republican* unkindly punches his head. The newspaper is not acquainted with the man; that is the trouble. It does not know how impossible it is for him to cut it fine as to the strict right of the matter, to see any difference between that money and his other money, or to take decided action in any event.—*Woodstock Post.*

—The Boston *Post* thinks that Mr. Adam's address on Mr. Seward "can be regarded only as a violent political essay, rather than the dispassionate survey of a notable life."

—Surely nobody would be willing to pay $6,000 for the privilege of attending the Vienna Exposition even with an official position, when in Pennsylvania three Senators—two of them members of a committee created to confer upon points of difference between the Senate and the House—can cunningly thrust a new section (which had not been a point between the Houses at all) into the bill, providing that each of them shall have $2,000 out of the State Treasury to pay their way to Vienna and back.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—Undoubtedly there is no Government in Louisiana, actual or pretended, that is entitled to the respect of the people, although there be as many pretenders as to the Government of France. The politics of that unhappy State, on both sides, are a mass of reeking corruption. The President is in the uncomfortable position that he will be obliged to interfere, and whatever he does will be not from confidence in either Government, but from the necessity of preserving the peace, and will be sure to be misrepresented.—*Providence (R. I.) Journal.*

## MIKE'S REVENGE.

### How Mr. L.'s Discharged Coachman "Got Even."

### An Entertaining but Unusual Scene on Calumet Avenue.

In selecting his coachman, a man should be as careful as in the purchase of a horse. The coachman must have many virtues and few vices. Above all things, let him be stupid and good-natured, rather than shrewd and vindictive. A coachman is a dangerous thing. If he is young and good-looking he will elope with his employer's daughter; if he is strong and lusty he will mash the horses to jelly and the carriage into the minutest particles known to analytical science. If he is sober he will demand higher wages, and if he is drunken by habit he will—what will he not do? One cannot be too careful in the selection of a coachman, or too vigilant in watching him when he is hired. A neat quarto volume might be written on "The coachman, his vices, weaknesses, and peculiarities," by any one who owned a span of valuable nags. We have not space to devote to all the peculiarities of this extraordinary biped, and will therefore content the reader with a little story about a coachman.

Mr. L. is a wealthy merchant in this city, proud of himself, his excellent family, and his horses. He knows a good horse, but cannot tell a good horse-keeper, probably because there is a wide margin between a good and a bad horse, and very little between a good and a bad coachman. If he thought so, he was about right. He hired a coachman of Milesian extraction, and paid him good wages. Mike, for that was his name, was smart, active, and attentive to his charges, and Mr. L. had no fault to find. In fact, he began to grow just a trifle proud of his coachman, congratulating himself on his sagacity in selecting so good a man to take care of the horses.

It was not a week ago that a friend who had "learned too late that men betray," especially coachmen, was discussing matters with him in a general way, and asked him how he liked Mike.

Mr. L. responded that Mike was a first-rate coachman, lively, active, and inclined to work. In fact, Mike was a jewel of a boy, and he guessed he was about as good as they made of that stock.

The friend was charmed to hear this news, because when Mike worked for him he was like many other coachmen of that stock. He was more fond of whisky than work, and when stimulated with corn-juice was not like the good man in the psalm, for he was not "merciful to his beast." On the contrary, he was brutally cruel, and abused his superiors, equine and human, unnecessarily. So common became this abuse, and so frequent his excessive stimulation, that he, the speaker, had discharged him. Mike took revenge for this unkindness by greasing the upholstery of his carriage in a most liberal and artistic manner, and thus got even.

Mr. L. thought Mike was not such a good coachman, after all. And, as a matter of fact, he did suspect him of occasionally imbibing with more freedom than discretion. And, coming to think, he wasn't fit to be coachman in his family.

When Mike obtained his first installment of wages he celebrated that glorious event by an ignoble drunk, and was promptly discharged from L.'s service. Now Mike was as gentle a person as ever lived—so long as he had all he wanted and could get more,—but, like others of his class, was as treacherous and vindictive as the untutored Modoc. On the day following his discharge, Michael, filled with alcoholic ardor, presented his fragrant person at Mr. L.'s house on Calumet avenue and raised a commotion. He cursed and swore, and the brogue was very rich and racy. So was his language, to a Bridgport ear. Mrs. L., however, became alarmed, and sent for her husband, who came home as rapidly as he could, bringing with him two men from the office. Finding the Milesian hero on his premises, Mr. L. deliberately ejected him. Michael was very brave, however, and remained round the premises, until it became necessary to call in the aid of two policemen who were detailed to watch the house. Michael's courage wilted at sight of two substantial clubs, and he changed his base of operations. He went to the morning paper offices and caused an advertisement to be inserted requesting any person who had found a dog to bring it down to Mr. L.'s residence and claim a reward. The consequence of this adroit proceeding was exceedingly ludicrous. When Mr. L. came down to breakfast he was encountered by ten or a dozen women, boys, and men, each leading by a string one or more yellow dogs. He remonstrated against the introduction of yellow dogs to his household, but "shure an' it was in the papers," and similar explanations was all the satisfaction he could obtain. As he drove away the first batch, more came in, until thirty or more Celts, with three times that number of yellow dogs, had been turned away. As it became apparent to the finders of the yellow dogs that Mr. L. was the victim of a practical joke, they grew boisterous and derisive, and the unfortunate merchant was compelled to go down to his office without breaking his fast, determined hereafter that the words "German or Scandinavian preferred" should be his motto in hiring a coachman.

But his troubles were not yet at an end. The loss of his breakfast brought him home hungry to lunch. On nearing his house, the first thing that met his astonished gaze was an enormous pile of shavings, and a few feet off a gigantic load of straw. The neighbors looked at him in blank surprise. They supposed he had suddenly gone crazy, and was preparing for a grand conflagration; or, perhaps, had forever forsworn feather-beds, and would henceforth sleep in clean shavings and fresh straw. His angry look confirmed the popular supposition, and poor Mr. L. was immediately booked for Jacksonville. His temper did not improve at the sight of twelve dozen live ducks flopping noisily about in the yard, and quacking consternation at their ridiculous predicament. He walked hurriedly to the house, and at the basement door found a man insisting on leaving 40 pounds of cod-fish at the door, and refusing to listen to any denial of his right to do so. He ran up-stairs to inquire of Mrs. L. what new streak of insanity had seized the house, when he was confronted with the question, "What in the name of common sense possessed you to send all these people here?"

A peal of laughter explained the situation. It was Mike's doing. He had been round to all Mr. L.'s tradesmen and ordered them to send round goods, of which the ducks, straw, shavings, and codfish were but the first installments. He had also called at every employment office in the city and left an order for two men and two women to call immediately at Mr. L.'s house. And throughout the whole afternoon they continued to arrive.

Mr. L. thought the thing was good enough for a protracted joke, but there was such a thing as a limit even to a good thing, and applied to a lawyer for advice. He told the story to the attorney, who roared with laughter over the dismal recital, and when asked for instructions replied that Mr. L. could lawfully shoot Mike if he ventured on his premises, but advised him to hire the rascal over again.

Which explains the introductory remarks with which this narrative was commenced.

### The Hop Crop.

BARABOO, Wis., April 23.—Somewhat exaggerated rumors as to the failure of the hop crop in the Western States, particularly in Wisconsin, having been published in the Eastern trade press, it may be well to say that it is as yet too early to determine with precision the state of affairs. Local reports are very contradictory. That some damage has been done by the unusually low and severe weather it is impossible to doubt. The old yards that have thus far been examined have all suffered, some severely; the new ones, and those covered by manure last fall have fared much better, and are generally believed, to be all right. From Footeville, Mr. Campbell reports only one plant killed in ten acres, half of which were old vines. The general conclusion arrived at is that the present alarm is premature and almost certain to prove excessive.

### A Sad Affair.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ROCKFORD, April 24.—The village of Rockton, about twelve miles from here, up the river, is somewhat excited over the attempted suicide of a Mrs. Lampman, under the following circumstances:

The father of Mrs. Lampman, one Davis, was taken ill and sent for his daughter to nurse him. Mr. Lampman objected, not being on good terms with the old man. Notwithstanding the objection, Mrs. Lampman went, leaving her husband, who, it is said, thereupon told her not to come back. Mrs. Lampman thereupon regarded life as a blank, and sought comfort and consolation in an enormous dose of croton oil. She is now speechless and just alive. Death is expected at any moment.

### A Murderer Surrenders.

BOSTON, April 24.—Mark Boothby, who killed his wife in Edgewood yesterday, has surrendered to the authorities.

# THE STATE CAPITAL.

## Work on the Compromise Railroad Bill in the Senate.

## The Section Allowing the Commissioners to Fix Maximum Rates Stricken Out.

## The West Side Bill Recommitted and Materially Amended.

## Passage of the General Revenue Bill in the Senate.

## State Auditor's Circular Regarding Property Valuation.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DEFEAT OF THE WEST SIDE PARK BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, April 24.—The West Side Park bill and the House amendments came up in the Senate for concurrence. Mr. Kehoe moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Municipal Affairs. The lobby forced it through the Senate by the aid of men who forced the lake-front steal through a previous Legislature. Congressmen were there for the same purpose, and the Congressional frank of the United States was used to pass the bill. The bill was felonious in intention. Under a full cash valuation, the 8-mill tax would produce in the vicinity of $300,000, to be expended on parks for the benefit of a few property-holders. The amount should be limited to $100,000. He did not believe in legislation for a ring of sharks. Mr. Williamson believed the people interested in the bill wanted it. Mr. Kehoe wished the Senate to know that the gentleman (Williamson) was interested in ten acres of land on the boulevard, and that was the reason he was so much in favor of it. Mr. Voris was in favor of recommitting the bill, on the general ground that it was a swindle. Mr. Dow believed his constituents desired it, and insisted upon its passage. Mr. Palmer said there was not a single petition in favor of the bill, but a large lobby of property-owners in its favor. The bill was recommitted,—27 to 14,—as follows:

YEAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Burke, | Henry, | Palmer, |
| Canfield, | Hinchcliffe, | Shepherd, |
| Casey, | Hundley, | Steele, |
| Castle, | Jacobs, | Strong, |
| Clews, | Kehoe, | Voris, |
| Donahue, | Lee, | Warren, |
| Ferrell, | McGrath, | Whiting, |
| Glenn, | Murphy, | Wilcox, |
| Hampton, | Nicholson, | Youngblood. |

NAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Archer, | Dow, | Starne, |
| Baldwin, | Patterson, | Thompson, |
| Brown, | Reynolds, | Waite, |
| Cummings, | Sanford, | Williamson. |
| Casey, | Sheldon, | |

The recommittal of the bill is tantamount to killing it. If ever again considered, it will be amended so as to to limit the amount to $100,000 per annum, which will take away from the Park Board the strong temptation to bleed the people to the tune of from $300,000 to $400,000, under the full cash valuation. This is a victory for the people, and a just rebuke to the persistent crowd of lobbyists who have haunted the Legislative chambers for two weeks past. Their presence finally did more to kill the bill than to save it.

LATER.

The West Side park gentlemen, believing that half a loaf was better than no bread, concluded finally to take $100,000 a year rather than the $80,000 allowed them by the present law. They were wise in their generation, for without some concession their bill was dead. When this was known, the Senate Municipal Committee assembled, and after discussing the right of the Senate to add another amendment to the body of the bill, it was decided to attach a proviso to one of the amendments, limiting the 8-mill tax, authorized by the first section, to $100,000, as adopted by the Committee. The amendment is a bungling affair, but it will probably stick. The bill will be reported to the Senate in the morning, and if the amendments are concurred in the House must concur in the limitation. The iniquity of the bill having been reduced to a minimum, it may now pass.

THE HOUSE RAILROAD BILL IN THE SENATE.

The event of the day, after the West Side Park bill was disposed of, was the consideration of the House Railroad bill in the Senate. It was taken up at 3 o'clock, at which time members of the House crowded the lobby. The report of the majority of the Committee, including all the amendments, and the minority report, consisting of the House bill straight, were perused. The first test come on the vote to strike out all reference to passengers, which evoked some observations on the power of the Legislature to fix rates any way for passengers. The provision was retained by a vote of 27 to 12, showing a capacity in the Senate to pass the House bill pure, and foreshadowing the fate of the remaining amendments. The friends of the House bill in solid phalanx slew amendment after amendment without many words, until it came to strike out the eighth section, directing the Commissioners to fix schedules of reasonable maximum rates for each railroad in the State. This was the last ditch of those who desired to defeat the bill. There was a repetition of speeches that have been so often reported. Mr. Cummings took the Constitution in one hand and the bill in the other, to make more vivid the contrast between them. Mr. Thompson, in his clear, sharp way, argued that the Legislature could not delegate its power. Then Mr. Whiting rose, with a law-book in his hand, to face the lawyers, who laughed cruelly when the untutored farmer made a mistake about the title of the volume. He read from Gilman to prove that legislative powers could be delegated. His law was made fun of, but he stood it, thinking that behind him were votes more powerful in the Senate than Supreme Court decisions. In this he was mistaken, as his forces began to scatter. Mr. Starne twitted him with having been in love with the Donahue bill, and expressed the fondness of his own constituents for the Vaughan idea. Mr. Castle moved the previous question. Mr. Steele endeavored to prove that delegated powers could not be delegated. A skirmish ensued, amid rapid cross-firing and cries of "Proceed," "Go on." A motion to allow Mr. Steele to continue was finally carried, Mr. Castle withdrawing his motion. Mr. Steele went over the Gallatin case, in 5th Gilman, quoted by Mr. Whiting, and proceeded to argue that the conclusion drawn from it by Mr. Whiting was incorrect, and that it proved that the Legislature could not delegate the power delegated to it. Mr. Waite handed Cooley's Constitutional Limitations to Mr. Steele to read in support of his position. Mr. Steele warned Mr. Whiting and his backers that they were giving the people husks in that bill, when they desired corn. Mr. Whiting again rose and stated that, in spite of Mr. Cooley and other legal luminaries, he believed the section was Constitutional, and advised Senators to stand by it.

Mr. Sanford began a speech, but, under the five-minute rule wisely adopted by the Senate, he had hardly announced that he could not vote for an unconstitutional law before time was called.

The previous question was ordered. At this time the lobby and gallery were full of men, but not a word was spoken while the names were being called. It was an anxious moment. The common law people had given the thing completely up, and the maximum raters were rather easy and confident of victory. The result of the vote—24 in favor of striking out and 13 in favor of keeping in the section—fell like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. Mr. Hampton made an oration, and so did Mr. Whitney, after which Sec. 9, making the Commissioners' reports prima facie evidence, was rejected by 27 to 15. A motion to adjourn prevailed. The remains of the fight consist of the House bill, minus the 8th and 9th sections, and minus its symmetry. The consideration of the bill by sections will begin in the morning, and be continued until disposed of. Predictions of the result are hazardous. If the Senate passes the bill divested of the two favorite House sections, the House will be apt to stand on its dignity and reject the amendments.

THE PENITENTIARY.

A number of contractors for convict labor in the Penitentiary waited upon the Governor, to-day, in a sort of a private way, to request him, it is understood, not to be rash or hasty in changing the management of the prison, as the value of their contract depends on the maintenance of strict discipline. It is also understood that they desired the recall of Deputy Warden Mayhew, on the ground that he was a rigid disciplinarian.

FUNDS FOR THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

The House passed the Emergency bill appropriating $50,000 as sinews of war, with which the Railroad Commission is to fight the railroads.

REVENUE LAW.

The House passed a bill amending the Revenue Law, so that personal property shall not be liable for taxes on real estate, but did not touch the provision which makes realty liable for taxes on personal property.

OBSCENE LITERATURE.

The House passed a bill prohibiting the publication and sale of obscene literature, and the sale of drugs intended to produce abortion. This bill is copied from the law of New York, which has been productive of good results.

IMPORTANT TO MARRIED WOMEN.

The Senate bill allowing a married woman "who makes or enters into any contracts, express or implied, in respect to her separate business or property, to sue and be sued separately," as if she were single, was passed by the House and returned to the Senate, when it was discovered that under it one family might claim two exemptions. The bill was recalled, recommitted and amended so as to alleviate the objection. The amendment was concurred in, and the bill again ordered to a third reading.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The Senate afforded only 19 votes for the bill appropriating $200,000 to build a home for the Feeble-Minded at Jacksonville, so it was beaten and a motion to reconsider was entered. The location of the institution is unsettled, and the proposition to convert the Southern Normal School at Carbondale to that use has met with considerable favor in both Houses.

BILLS SIGNED.

The Governor signed the bill appropriating $7,500 for the repair of the Supreme Court quarters at Vernon; the bill providing for the publication of the sixth volume of the Illinois Reports, and the bill appropriating $52,500 per annum for the support of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

PERSONAL.

Senator Logan arrived here this morning looking fresh and hearty. He held an informal reception in the Governor's office, and was visited by a number of Senators and Representatives. His presence compensates fully for the absence of the President.

County-Commissioner Crawford is here, and gormandizes at his favorite caravansary—the Leland. He is with County-Attorney Root.

THE SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The House has been amusing itself discussing a bill relating to the publication of the Supreme Court reports. The bill is fathered by the Committee on Fees and Salaries, and provides that decisions shall be printed within six months of being rendered; that each volume shall contain 750 pages, printed in small pica, and an index; that the reporter shall receive 3 cents per volume from the State; that the copyright shall be owned by the State, after remaining in the reporter for three years after publication, during which period the reporter shall sell the books at $3.50 each to the general public, and at the end of the three years as much as he can get for them. There is a "cheeky" proviso in one section, "that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any newspaper of this State from publishing an *occasional* decision of the Supreme Court." A similar bill is pending in the Senate, and has been pending for ever so long, and will remain pending until this Legislature is no more. Any bill interfering with the present monopoly will be fought desperately, and there is not the slightest hope of the monopoly being disturbed. Mr. Moore, of Adams, during the debate in the House, stated that he was authorized by a responsible firm to offer the State $5,000 a volume for the privilege of publishing the decisions.

DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

The House vote by which the bill appropriating $50,000 to complete the Douglas monument failed to pass was, after a lengthy debate, reconsidered, and the bill passed—yeas, 79; nays, 50.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

The following has been issued from the Auditor's office:

CIRCULAR.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, April 16, 1873.

*To the County and Town Assessors in the State of Illinois:*

GENTLEMEN: The design of this circular is to call your attention to only a few of the provisions of the State Revenue law which have a particular bearing upon your duties under said law.

Sections 5 and 58 require all property to be listed between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of July, with reference to the quantity held or owned on the 1st day of May of each year, including all property purchased or acquired on that day.

Sections 3 and 4 very plainly state the duty of the Assessor in estimating the value to be placed upon property, viz.:

SEC. 3. Personal property shall be valued as follows:

*First*—All personal property, except as herein otherwise directed, shall be valued at its fair cash value.

*Second*—Every credit, for a sum certain, payable either in money or labor, shall be valued at a fair cash value of the sum so payable; if for any article of property, or for labor, or services of any kind, it shall be valued at the current price of such property, labor, or service.

*Third*—Annuities and royalties shall be valued at their then present total value.

SEC. 4. Real property shall be valued as follows:

*First*—Each tract or lot of real property shall be valued at its fair cash value, estimated at the price it would bring at a fair, voluntary sale.

*Second*—Taxable leasehold estates shall be valued at such a price as they would bring, at a fair voluntary sale for cash.

*Third*—When a building or structure is located on the right of way of any canal, railroad, or other company leased or granted for a term of years to another, shall be valued at such a price as such building or structure and lease or grant would sell at a fair voluntary sale for cash.

*Fourth*—In valuing any real property on which there is a coal or other mine, or stone or other quarry, the same shall be valued at such a price as such property, including the mine or quarry, would sell at a fair voluntary sale for cash.

Sec. 24 says: "It shall be the duty of the Assessor to determine and fix the fair cash value of all items of personal property." It is the duty of the persons required to list property, to make out and deliver to the Assessor a schedule of the numbers, amounts, quantity, and quality of all personal property which they are required to list for taxation. This duty must be observed without exception as persons or corporations, except in such cases as are otherwise provided for in the law. The old precedent, "put me down for the same amount as last year," or to that effect, would be a direct violation of the law, both by the person required to list property and by the Assessor who would permit it. The schedule referred to and as required by Sec. 25, which has been prepared for use, as Auditor's Form No. 1, is absolutely required to be used and observed in every case, under penalty.—[See Sec. 56, given elsewhere in this circular.]

Sec. 83 provides that in case of failure to obtain a statement of the personal property of any person from any cause, it shall be the Assessor's duty to ascertain the amount and value thereof, and assess the same. When this duty is performed by the Assessor, he must use the schedule, signing it with his name and title of office.

Sec. 58 authorizes real estate to be listed by the owners, their agents, County Clerks, Assessors, or the County Board. Sec. 76 requires the Assessor to *actually view and determine*, as nearly as practicable, the *fair cash value* thereof. Said section also requires other duties of the Assessor, to which attention is directed.

That portion of the State Revenue law relating to the assessment of property is very brief and so plainly stated that is almost superfluous to issue instructions in regard thereto. Each Assessor is earnestly requested to carefully read the law, and to faithfully execute his duties under it. It is the duty of the Assessor to act as a conscientious executive officer, and perform his duty in the manner required by the law. He is the particular officer—in fact, the only officer—to see that the owners of property which cannot escape taxation, such as real estate and visible personal property, are protected to the greatest possible extent, by an energetic enforcement of the law in obtaining and assessing invisible personal property; and to accomplish this purpose to the greatest possible extent. I suggest that every Assessor, without distinction as to person or corporation, avail himself of the provisions of Sec. 26, whenever he has any doubt as to the accuracy of the schedule returned to him. It is by this means only that the honest tax-payer can be protected by the Assessor, and such tax-payer will not object to this application of the law to himself, should it seem to apply to him, and be so applied, for the reason that it is solely for his protection that the Assessor is thus particular in his observance of the law. The person not making a fair honest schedule is entitled to no respectful consideration from the faithful officer, because it is the bounden duty of such officer to protect, to the extent of his power under the law, those who do make a fair honest return. The Assessor is the officer to save the honest from paying the debts (tax) of the dishonest, and unless he does so, to the extent of his ability and power, he is unfaithful to the trust reposed in him by his constituency.

The Assessor is required by Sec. 74 to take and subscribe the oath or affirmation prescribed by Sec. 25, Art. 5, of the Constitution, viz.:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of .................. Assessor of .................. according to the best of my ability."

Sec. 90 requires that the assessment-return shall be verified by the affidavit of the Assessor, which affidavit, among other requirements, must state that the assessed value set down in the proper column opposite the several kinds and descriptions of property, is, *in each case, the fair cash value* of such property.

Sections 26 and 80, with other sections of the law, give the Assessor ample power to obtain proper evidence as to amount and value of property in all cases of doubtful returns, or of failure to make return.

Assessors, whenever the occasion may require it, will call particular attention to the following sections:

SEC. 56. If any person or corporation shall give a false or fraudulent list, schedule, or statement required by this act, or shall fail to refuse to deliver to the Assessor, when called on for that purpose, a list of the taxable personal property which he is required to list under this act, he or it shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $10 nor more than $2,000, to be recovered in any proper form of action, in the name of the "People of the State of Illinois," on the complaint of any person. Such fine, when collected, to be paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 57. Whoever shall willfully make a false list, schedule or statement, under oath, shall, in addition to the penalty provided in the preceding section, be liable as in the case of perjury.

If an Assessor does not, in every case of doubtful return, require the same to be verified by the oath of the person making the return, in order that the provisions of Sec. 57 may apply in regard thereto, if applicable, he fails to perform his sworn duty, and abets or aids by the non-performance of his duty, in perpetrating a fraud upon the person who honestly returns his property for taxation, and especially upon the owners of real estate, which never escapes taxation. The owners of visible property have heretofore been paying the tax debts of others. If they do so, under the present law, to any extent, the Assessors, and not the law, are responsible therefor. Therefore, let every Assessor bear this in mind, and perform his sworn duty, because, in the first place, the law requires him to do so, and, secondly, by so doing he protects the honest tax-payer from being made to pay the tax of the dishonest tax-payer, remembering that the dishonest are not entitled to protection, by reason of the omission of the Assessor to correctly enforce the provisions of the law.

The intention of the law is plain and positive in all its provisions, that the Assessor must *value all property*, which it is his duty to assess, at its *fair cash value*. Sec. 273 requires me, as Auditor, from time to time to prepare suitable forms and *instructions* for the use and government of officers required to carry out the provisions and requirements of the law. Such forms and instructions are required to be strictly complied with by such officers. The instructions, of course, must be in strict accordance with the law. The law says, and so intends, that all property must be assessed at its fair cash value. It therefore becomes my duty and I do hereby instruct all Assessors, and others, having the right and duty under the laws to assess property for taxation in this State, to assess and value it at its total, or fair cash value as required by the third and fourth sections of the act entitled "An Act for the assessment of property, and for the levy and collection of taxes," approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872.

The law makes the Auditor an interested officer, to see that the law is strictly, to a proper and reasonable extent, complied with, by the officers having in charge the execution of its provisions. Therefore, I, as such officer, do not hesitate to assume the responsibility thus imposed upon me, to endeavor to obtain, by the force and power in the law, a fair, honest assessment of property in the State, for the honorable purpose that taxation may be more equitably distributed than it has heretofore been. It is for such purpose and intention that I have given the foregoing positive instructions as to the law, and to which I shall append my name and official seal; and for the further purpose of giving the notice, officially, required and permitted by Sec. 287 of the act referred to, which said section provides as follows:

SEC. 287. If any officer shall fail or neglect to perform any of the duties required of him by this act, upon being required so to do by any person interested in the matter, he shall be liable to a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $500, to be recovered in an action of debt in the Circuit Court of the proper county, and may be removed from office at the discretion of the Court; and any officer who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be liable to a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $1,000, to be recovered in an action of debt, in the name of the People of the State of Illinois, in any court having jurisdiction, and may be removed from office at the discretion of the Court, and said fines when recovered shall be paid into the country treasury.

To intentionally or by agreement assess property at less than the value required by the law is to "knowingly violate" the provisions of the law in question, and such violation must be self-evident to any court, or easily susceptible of being made so. Proportionate valuation of property is, and necessarily must be, in very many cases, the cause of unjust discriminations in values against persons and property. Therefore the result must be, even without any action on the part of the Auditor, that Assessors will probably be certain to be prosecuted by aggrieved parties, under the foregoing section—either under the first or the second clause thereof—if they intentionally make themselves liable to such prosecution.

In addition to what has already been stated as the requirements of the law with respect to the duty of Assessors in valuing property at its total or fair cash value, Sec. 288 makes the Assessor liable for damages in each and every case where any property is entered on the tax lists *at less than its fair cash value*, or for refusing or knowingly neglecting to perform any duty enjoined on him by the law, or for consenting or conniving at any evasion of its provisions. The provisions of this section (288) apply not only to the Assessor, but to the Auditor, the County Clerk, Collector, members of the County Board, and State Board of Equalization. Such being the case, and so long as it is the law, I shall conscientiously perform every duty required of me to effect a fair, full compliance with the act in question, in all its requirements, and I trust that every other officer acting under it will do the same, being governed alone by the law in all his actions.

I desire to call the especial attention of Assessors to Sec. 82 of the Revenue law. Auditor's Form No. 5 has been prepared and furnished to County Clerks, for the purpose of obtaining returns under said section. It is important that Assessors should be searching in their compliance therewith. By so doing they will aid in obtaining a valuation of many millions of property which has heretofore escaped taxation, and that too of a class of property which it seems to be peculiarly appropriate to be made to pay taxes on the amount of its fair cash value. The valuation of property that should be obtained under said section of the law, it is believed and expected, will, to a considerable extent, relieve visible property from the unjust proportion of taxes which such property has heretofore been compelled to pay.

Every *rate* of taxation heretofore provided for by our laws has been abolished, and *amounts* substituted therefor, except in the case of the 2-mill State school tax, and the proposition to change said *rate* to an *amount* is now being considered by the General Assembly. Yet if said rate should not be changed, the result of a large amount of tax (say four times the usual amount) from said rate would correspondingly reduce the local tax levies for school purposes. Therefore all occasion for low or proportionate values being made for purposes of taxation have ceased to exist, and whether property is valued at its fair cash value, or at only a proportion thereof, the same amount of tax will have to be paid. Equalization being fully provided for in the law, both as regards localities in counties, and between the several counties in the State, no injustice can result to any county by full observance of the law. Such has heretofore been the case, under the operation of the former law governing the State Board of Equalization, and such will and necessarily must be the result of the action of said Board under the present law.

As before stated, there being no occasion for a proportionate value, it becomes a positive outrage to ask or expect officers to criminate themselves without purpose, and for no good result. I therefore trust that there will not be one single officer who has a duty to perform with respect to the assessment of property in this State, intentionally unfaithful to his oath, to the Constitution, and to the laws defining his duty.

C. E. LIPPINCOTT,
Auditor Public Accounts.

## LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 24.

The Senate met at 9:30 a. m., President EARLY in the Chair. The journal was being read, when Mr. HINCHCLIFFE moved to correct it so that it will read that the bill revising the law in relation to township organization was not read a third time previous to its passage yesterday. The motion being seconded by Senator STARNE, Mr. WHITING moved to lay the same on the table, which was carried.

A PROTEST.

declaring the passage of said bill invalid, by reason of neglect to fully read it, was then read, the same being signed by Senators Hinchcliffe, Starne, Burke, Crews, Kehoe, and Lee. The protest was read, when Mr. WAITE moved that the journal as read be approved, and Senator REYNOLDS, Acting President, declared that to be the motion pending. After considerable debate the motion was put, and the journal, as read, approved by a vote of 30 to 8. Those voting in the negative, in addition to the protestants, were Messrs. Casey and Wilcox.

The protest was ordered spread upon the journal.

Roll was called, and responded to by 43 Senators.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. CUMMINGS called up the Senate bill enabling companies to borrow money, and mortgage their property and franchises therefor. Ordered to a third reading.

House bill providing for the removal of the remains of members of the General Assembly buried at Vandalia, was read a first time.

House bill 291, limiting the time for which counties, cities, &c., are liable to issue aid, previously voted, for building of railroads, was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate concurred in House amendments to the bill abolishing the Alton City Court.

THE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION BILL.

Several Senate amendments, to which the House refused to concur in, were taken up, and, the question being divided, the Senate, by a vote of 30 to 14, receded from its amendments, increasing the amount of exemption from $1,000 to $1,500. The amendment striking out the $100 extra property exemption was also receded from.

WEST SIDE PARK BILL.

Senate bill 89, regarding the completion and management of public parks and boulevards, and providing a more efficient remedy for the collection of delinquent assessments, was taken up with a view of concurring in the House amendments.

Senator KEHOE moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Municipalities, and supported his motion in a lengthy speech, denouncing the bill as an attempt at robbery, and charging that its interests were being assiduously lobbied by a ring of speculators.

Senator WILLIAMSON replied in defence of the bill, as did also Senator DORE.

Mr. VORIS opposed the bill; also Mr. PALMER.

Mr. DONAHUE moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the bill was recommitted—yeas, 27; nays, 14.

REVENUE BILL.

Mr. NICHOLSON moved to reconsider the vote by which Senate bill 263, in relation to the levy and collection of taxes, was lost. Carried. The bill was again put upon its passage and passed—yeas, 39; nays, 5.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Mr. WILCOX moved to reconsider the vote by which Senate bill 412, defining number of copies of official reports to be printed and published. Carried.

The bill was again put upon its passage and passed—yeas, 27; nays, 16.

SOUTHERN INSANE ASYLUM.

Senate bill 236, appropriating $103,000 in aid of the Southern Insane Asylum was read a third time and passed—yeas, 37; nays, 3.

FEEBLE-MINDED INSTITUTION.

Mr. FERRELL moved to reconsider the vote on Senate bill 214, appropriating $200,000 for the erection of a building for the Feeble-Minded Institution. Carried. The bill was recommitted.

Senate bill 425, authorizing the establishment of a ferry across the Illinois River, passed—yeas, 32; nays, 1.

Adjourned until 3 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

COMPROMISE RAILROAD BILL.

Upon reassembling, the compromise railroad bill was taken up, read a second time with the amendments proposed by the Committee, and considered by sections.

Mr. DONAHUE moved that the amendments of the Committee be concurred in.

Mr. WHITING offered the report of the minority as a substitute.

The latter motion was ruled out of order.

An appeal was taken and laid upon the table.

The first amendment, striking out the reference to passengers throughout the bill, was voted on and lost—yeas, 12; nays, 27, as follows:

YEAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Casey, | Sanford, | Thompson, |
| Cummings, | Short, | Waite, |
| Dow, | Starne, | Williamson. |
| Lee, | Steele, | |

NAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Archer, | Glenn, | Sheldon, |
| Baldwin, | Hampton, | Shepard, |
| Brooks, | Hinchcliffe, | Strong, |
| Brown, | Hundley, | Ware, |
| Burke, | Jacobs, | Warren, |
| Castle, | Murphy, | Whiting, |
| Crews, | Nicholson, | Wilcox, |
| Casey, | Patterson, | Yager, |
| Ferrell, | Reynolds, | Youngblood. |

The amendment substituting the fines provided in the Donahue bill was then voted upon and lost—yeas, 14; nays, 25.

The third amendment was lost—yeas, 13; nays, 26.

Also the fourth, by a vote of 11 to 26. The fifth, by a vote of 13 to 24. The sixth amendment was voted down—yeas, 10; nays, 29.

The amendment striking out the section directing the Railroad Commissioners to fix maximum rates for freight and passenger tariff was then considered and adopted—yeas, 24; nays, 19, as follows:

YEAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Canfield, | Kehoe, | Starne, |
| Casey, | Lee, | Steele, |
| Cummings, | McGrath, | Thompson, |
| Donahue, | Murphy, | Voris, |
| Dow, | Palmer, | Waite, |
| Hampton, | Sanford, | Warren, |
| Hinchcliffe, | Sheldon, | Williamson, |
| Hundley, | Short, | Youngblood. |

NAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Archer, | Ferrell, | Shepard, |
| Baldwin, | Glenn, | Strong, |
| Brooks, | Jacobs, | Ware, |
| Burke, | Nicholson, | Whiting, |
| Castle, | Patterson, | Wilcox, |
| Crews, | Reynolds, | Yager. |
| Casey, | | |

The amendment striking out the section making the reports of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners prima facie evidence in suits, was concurred in by the same vote—ayes, 24; nays, 19, and further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

At 6:30 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE TILSON CLAIM.

The Committee on Claims reported favorably Senate bill 165—the Tilson claim—$10,000. Ordered to a third reading.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

House bill 479, to provide for the publication of Supreme Court reports, was recommitted.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Senate bill 44, which had been passed, reconsidered, and recommitted, was reported back finally, and ordered to a third reading. The bill defines the rights and liabilities of married women.

DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

Mr. CONDON called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the Douglas Monument Appropriation bill failed to pass. The proposition to appropriate the sum asked for this purpose was discussed at great length, Messrs. CONDON, ARMSTRONG (Grundy), DUNHAM, OBERLY, INSCORE, SHERMAN, STARR, and ROGERS favoring, and Messrs. CASSERLY, HART, JOHNSTON, JONES, and DOLAN opposing it.

The motion to reconsider prevailed and the bill passed—yeas, 79; nays, 5.

Recess till half-past 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

House bill 584, to amend Sec. 255 of the Revenue law. The bill provides that personal property shall not be liable for taxes upon real property. Passed—yeas, 80; nays, 37.

House bill 563, to suppress the circulation of obscene literature. Passed—yeas, 104; nays, 0.

House bill 581, to amend the Stock law, passed—yeas, 80; nays, 38.

House bill 412, amending the act of 1871 appropriating a certain sum to pay the indebtedness of Soldiers' Orphans' Home, passed—yeas, 86; nays, 0.

House bill 505, to amend the General Revenue law, passed—yeas, 101; nays, 8.

PRESENTATION.

Mr. OBERLY arose to a question of privilege, and on behalf of the members of the House presented to the Chief Clerk, Hon. Daniel Shepard, a gold chain and locket, and made a brief speech, commending the character and official service of that officer.

Mr. SHEPARD, regretting that he had not prepared an extemporaneous speech for the occasion, made a happy reply, which was received with applause.

House bill 578, appropriating $50,000 to pay expenses of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners; passed—yeas, 103; nays, 12.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. SENNE—To require towns in certain cases to pay the tuition of children attending school in an adjoining town.

Adjourned.

## AMUSEMENTS.

MR. GOLDBECK'S FAREWELL CONCERT.

Notwithstanding the area of low barometer and the joint depravity of rain, snow, mist, and mud, which prevailed last evening, the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church was quite well filled upon the occasion of Mr. Robert Goldbeck's farewell concert prior to his departure for Europe, where he proposes to spend the spring and summer, if those two indefinite seasons should ever make their appearance. The concert was a notable one in one respect, at least—the number of performers. The vocalists of the evening were Mrs. C. D. Carrington, Miss Ella A. White, and Messrs. Bischoff, Farini, Bluthardt, and Leffler; the instrumentalists, the Misses Nettie Roberts, Kittie Ward, Sarah Conley, and Carrie Pratt from the Musical College, the Misses Hattie Cady, Frances Adams, Nela Morton, and Fannie Fleetwood from the Conservatory of Music, and Messrs. Robert Goldbeck, Florence Ziegfeld, Heman Allen, N. Ledochowski and Adolph Baumbach, the latter having charge of the organ. The concert being mostly in the hand of amateurs, and being of a testimonial character, criticism would be ungracious and at the same time uncalled for. The *pieces de resistance* of the evening were Wagner's "Rienzi" overture and Weber's "Jubilee" overture, which were credited to Wagner by the programme, performed on six pianos and the organ by the young ladies mentioned above, assisted by Messrs. Ziegfeld, Goldbeck, Allen, Ledochowski, and Baumbach. Considering the numbers engaged, they were performed very creditably, although the performance was principally interesting considered in the light of a novelty. Among the solos which were really excellent were Mr. Goldbeck's performance of the Chopin Polonaise in E flat, and Etude in E, Mr. Allen's playing of the well-known De Beriot variations on the Beethoven theme, Mrs. Carrington's singing of the Harp aria from "Maritana," Miss White's singing of the Mozart Recitative and Rondo, and Mr. Bischoff's spirited delivery of the "Erl King," with a very effective accompaniment by Mr. Ledochowski. As a whole, the concert was a pleasant one, the only drawback being the unconscionably long time the audience were kept waiting for the commencement, which was presumably owing to the exigencies of the toilets of the eight young ladies who were set down for the first piece.

## CITY ITEMS.

At noon yesterday an unknown man fell from the sidewalk into the basement of No. 209 West Randolph street, and was seriously injured. Policeman Lamb took him to the County Hospital. He is 48 or 50 years of age, and wore brown coat and pants and a calico shirt. From his appearance, he is a laborer, and was on a spree.

The man who cut his throat under the coal office at No. 112 West Adams street, on Wednesday afternoon, is supposed to have been Augustus Sgalander. An inquest was held on the body at the Morgue yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict of "Suicide."

### Fatal Fight.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ANDERSON, Ind., April 24.—At Anderson Crossing yesterday afternoon, two boys, about 15 years old, named Thornton and Thimer, became engaged in a quarrel. Several men and large boys standing by incited them to fight. Thimer got thrown and so badly beaten about the head that he died yesterday evening at 7 o'clock.

# VILLAIN ALL OVER.

## A Barefaced and Determined Scoundrel.

## McLaughlin's Appetite for Notoriety Not Yet Satiated.

## He Attempts to Mislead and Entrap a Strange Young Girl.

## His Villainy Observed and Foiled by a Train-Boy.

John McLaughlin, the club-swinger and procurer, is unquestionably the most barefaced and determined scoundrel that Chicago has had the evil fortune to harbor. Every decent citizen will heartily regret that he was not tarred and feathered and hung on a lamp-post on Wednesday night, when the story of his last act of villainy is read. The intense excitement which his almost successful attempt to debauch two little girls of tender years created throughout the entire city, and which is still far from being allayed, has no terrors for the ruffian. On the contrary, it would seem that the unenviable notoriety which he has attained during the past week is cause for self-congratulation with him, and an incentive to fresh deeds of libertinism.

It was mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE that on the previous evening a large number of persons gathered at the corner of Peoria and Randolph streets, near where McLaughlin's den is situated, for the purpose of meting out merited punishment to the would-be seducer of children. The programme was not carried out, however, as McLaughlin was too cunning to brave the anger of the crowd by putting in an appearance. After the people had dispersed for their homes, a reporter for this paper entered McLaughlin's saloon (not without considerable bodily fear and virtuous trepidation), and there observed a large card on which was scrawled, "No liquors sold over this bar." The reporter knew very well that the license under which the disreputable place did business had been revoked by the Mayor; but, in order to ascertain what the proprietor intended to do under the discouraging circumstances, he feigned surprise at the announcement that the genial and athletic "Mac" had retired from the whisky business, in which he had gained so much deserved honor and profit. The bar-tender winked slily, and said that "Mac" had been called away suddenly by intelligence of the sudden death of a favorite sister, and that, out of reverence to her memory, none of the "ardent" would be dispensed until after her interment and his return.

It appears, however, that the funeral obsequies which McLaughlin was so hurriedly summoned to attend were not occasioned by the demise of his beloved sister, or any other human being. In order to escape impending punishment at the hands of his fellow-citizens, he and a boon companion organized a private hunting party of two, and repaired to the village of Whiting, a station on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, about thirty miles from the city. They remained there during Wednesday, and in the evening took the train which arrives in the city at 9:20, anticipating that the lynching excitement would have died out by the time they reached the depot. The car into which McLaughlin and his friend went contained but few passengers, none of whom resided in Chicago. There was a pretty, modest young lady of 18 or thereabout sitting alone, and apparently without a male protector. The club-swinger's lecherous eye rested on her the moment he entered the car, and, as soon as he became satisfied that she really was without a companion, he signaled his friend to remain in the background and allow him to pave the way for the villain by acting the gentleman.

McLaughlin fancied himself secure from the observation of any person who knew him; but, happily for the innocent girl whose ruin he was plotting, he was mistaken. Just as he was about advancing toward her, one of the train boys entered the car. He knew McLaughlin well by sight, and knew from what he had read and heard that he was a man of despicable character. His first impulse was to warn the unsuspecting girl to beware of him, but, on second thought, he decided to await events, and, if possible have the ruffian arrested. Being a shrewd boy, he dropped into the seat behind that which the girl occupied, and pretended to be asleep. Every word that passed between her and McLaughlin was overheard by him, and the points of the interview are as follows:

McLaughlin put on his most winning smile, threw back his elegantly-made overcoat so as to display to the best advantage his immense diamond pin and gold chain—bought with the proceeds of his trade of procurer—and advanced toward the young lady. He asked her permission to occupy a portion of the same seat, but this was indignantly refused. The cheeky scoundrel pocketed the insult, and sat down on the arm of the seat. Then he attempted to explain that he was prompted by the most honorable motives to address the young lady, as she appeared to be wearied with long travel and utter loneliness. His object was to engage her in enlivening conversation until the city was reached, and then see her safely on the way to her destination. Being young and unsophicated, the girl listened to the seemingly-honorable sentiments of the practiced seducer, and finally withdrew her objections to his taking a seat by her side.

The first step accomplished, it was an easy matter for McLaughlin to ascertain the name of his companion. She frankly told him that she was Miss Ellison, daughter of Capt. Ellison, of Detroit, and was on her way to join her father at the Sherman House.

"How are you going to reach the Sherman House?" inquired the profligate club-swinger.

The young lady said she had provided herself with an omnibus ticket.

"Oh," rejoined the supposed mourner at the tomb of his lamented relative, "let me advise you not to ride in an omnibus. It would be extremely dangerous for a young lady of your age and appearance to trust herself in one of those vehicles. There are bad men in Chicago, and they haunt the railroad omnibuses, and endeavor to entice away every unprotected female who enters them."

Naturally enough, Miss Ellison inquired what she should do.

"I will make that all right," said McLaughlin. "When we reach the depot I will engage a hack, and go with you myself to your anxious parents."

The young lady thanked the villain for his kindness, and accepted the offer.

Having successfully accomplished the most difficult part of his diabolical object, McLaughlin beguiled the time with conversation on other topics until the train entered the depot. Then the boy, who was supposed to be fast asleep, jumped up and rushed out on the platform for a policeman. He met Officer Faul, and hurriedly informed him of what he had heard and seen. The officer entered the car without delay. McLaughlin and the young lady were about to leave it together, but as soon as the former caught sight of the star, he and his friend in the background made for the door nearest to them, and succeeded in escaping.

The young lady was then placed in a carriage and taken to her father by the officer. She became absolutely petrified with fear and astonishment when informed of the character of his traveling companion, and her narrow escape from a dreadful fate.

McLaughlin did not lose sight of his purpose even in his flight. Meeting with some hackmen who are no better than himself, he sent them to the depot with instructions to call for the young lady, and take her—they knew where! He entertained the hope that perhaps the policemen did not observe the game he was playing.

Now, what punishment does this wretch deserve?

### City Taxes, 1872.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, ROOM 1, CITY-HALL, CHICAGO, April 23, 1873.—The ordinance directing the City Collector to make a return of all unpaid city taxes for the year A. D. 1872, to the County Collector for judgment and sale, will be submitted to the Common Council next Monday, and the delinquent list will be ready in a few days. Tax-payers wishing to save costs should pay immediately. GEORGE VAN HOLLEN, City Collector.

### To Housekeepers.

This morning, at 9½ o'clock, the contents of ten rooms, consisting of carpets, parlor, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen furniture, will be sold by William A. Butters & Co., at No. 71 North Curtis street. A good opportunity for housekeepers.

# MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The monetary situation is improving, and the market is evidently in the last throes of stringency. The banks are offering money more freely at 7 per cent, and the supply of loanable capital is steadily increasing. The express companies brought about $1,100,000 currency. The million and a half of gold sold by the Treasury will strengthen the banks, as the Government accepts National Bank notes in payment. In the early part of the day, money was worth 1-16 per diem, but before 3 o'clock, loans were made at 6@7 per cent, and, after that hour, free offers were made at 4@5. Outstanding legal tenders show an increase of $52,000, while the Treasury currency balance has decreased $300,000.

Sterling was dull and weak, at 108¾ for prime 60 days, and 109¼@109⅝ for sight.

Gold was quiet and firm to-day, ranging at 117⅛ to 117⅜, closing at 117⅛@117¼. The prospective large disbursements by the Treasury act as a damper on any large bull operation. Loans at 1@7 per cent. Gold clearings, $57,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $302,000. Customs' receipts, $440,000. Exports, $170,000 in silver bars.

Estimated imports of the week about $9,000,000, or $3,000,000 less than last week.

Governments were quiet and steady.

State bonds ruled very dull.

Railroad bonds, especially those of favorite issues, have been strong and in good demand. Central Pacifics closed at 103¾@104; Union Pacific firsts 86⅝, and Western Pacifics 94¾@95, while Chesapeake and Ohio sixes advanced to 88. The offering of $3,000,000 of 7 per cents of the latter Company at 90 and interest is well received, and attracts favorable attention in view of the large disbursements of May interest.

Stocks were dull, with few features of importance. Prices were somewhat irregular, but the fluctuations were neither wide nor frequent. The rumor of prospective unfriendly relations weakened Erie and Lake Shore transactions were largest in St. Paul, Pacific Mail, and Western Union, the fluctuations in which generally controlled the rest of the market. Late in the day the whole list was strong on easy money. The chief fluctuations of the day were: St. Paul, 60¼@61¼; Pacific Mail, 57⅞@59¼; Western Union, 84⅜@86; New York Central, 100¾@101¼; Lake Shore, 91⅞@92¼; Erie, 64@64¾; Rock Island, 107⅞@108⅜, and Wabash, 69⅛@70¼.

Sterling, 108⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 120⅜ | Coupons, '67 | 119⅛ |
| 5-20s of '62 | 118 | Coupons, '68 | 117⅝ |
| Coupons, '64 | 118⅛ | New 5s | 116 |
| Coupons, '65 | 120⅛ | 10-40s | 113⅛ |
| Coupons, '65 (new) | 117⅝ | Currency 6s | 114⅛ |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouris | 93⅜ | Virginias, old | 43 |
| Tennessees, old | 78 | North Carolinas, old | 25 |
| Tennessees, new | 79⅛ | North Carolinas, new | 16 |
| Virginias, new | 49 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 90 | St Paul pfd | 73 |
| W. U. Tel | 85⅝ | Wabash | 69⅜ |
| Quicksilver | 39 | Wabash pfd | 86 |
| Adams Express | 95 | Fort Wayne | 93 |
| Wells Fargo | 78⅛ | Terre Haute | 15 |
| American Express | 67⅛ | Terre Haute pfd | 40 |
| United States Ex | 71 | Chicago & Alton | 110⅛ |
| Pacific Mail | 58⅞ | Chicago & Alton pfd | 110 |
| New York Central | 101⅛ | Ohio & Mississippi | 44 |
| Erie | 64⅛ | C., C. & C. | 35 |
| Erie pfd | 74 | C., B. & Q. | 109⅜ |
| Harlem | 125⅛ | Lake Shore | 92⅜ |
| Harlem pfd | 126 | Indiana Central | 38⅛ |
| Michigan Central | 104⅛ | Illinois Central | 116 |
| Pittsburgh | 88⅛ | Union Pacific stocks | 32⅛ |
| Northwestern | 80⅛ | Union Pacific bonds | 86⅜ |
| Northwestern pfd | 87 | Central Pacific bonds | 103⅛ |
| Rock Island | 108⅛ | Del., Lack. & Western | 99⅛ |
| N. J. Central | 99⅓ | B., H. & Erie | 3 |
| St. Paul | 60⅛ | | |

### Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 24—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 2d; white, 11s 6d@11s 7d; club, 11s 10d@12s 1d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 42s.

LONDON, April 24—5 p. m.—Consols, 93⅛; 5-20s of '65, 91⅛; do '67, 93⅜; 10-40s, 89⅛; new 5s, 89⅜; Erie, 80⅜. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £123,000.

FRANKFORT, April 24.—5-20s of '62, 95⅛.

PARIS, April 24.—Rentes, 55f 87c. The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 250,000f.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9⅛d; Orleans, 9⅜d; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Firm; California white wheat, average, 11s 7d@11s 7s; club, 11s 10d@12s 2d; red spring, 11s @12s 2d; red winter, 12s 2d. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d.

Lard, 42s 3d.

Cheese, 68s.

ANTWERP, April 24.—Refined petroleum, 41⅛f.

### New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 24.—BEEVES—To-day, 101 cars, or 1,674 head, making 207 cars, or 3,350 head, since Monday, against 3,150 last week. Trade was fair, both yesterday and to-day, at about the ruling prices for similar qualities on Monday. The quality was fair and very well adapted to the demand, which is mainly from wholesale slaughterers. Poor to choice Texas and Cherokee cattle sold at 10⅛@11⅛c, and common to good native steers at 11⅛@13c, with a few at 13⅛c, and fat bulls at 5@6c, live weight, the highest figure for a car-load of choice stillers. Sales to-day include 5 cars Illinois steers, 6⅛@7⅛ cwt, 12⅛@13c; 7 cars strong, 7⅛c cwt, 12⅛@13c; 17 cars, 6⅜@7⅛ cwt, 12@12⅛c; 14 cars, 6⅛ cwt, 12@12⅛c; 6 cars, 7⅛ cwt, 12⅛c; 3 cars, 6⅛ cwt, 11⅛c; 6 cars Missouri cattle, 7 cwt, 12⅛c; 5 cars, 6⅛ cwt, 12@12⅛c; 4 cars Cherokee cattle, 5⅛ cwt, 10⅛c; 4 cars do, 6 cwt, 11⅛c; and 7 cars do, 6⅛ cwt, 11⅛c.

SHEEP—To-day, 12 cars or 2,150 head, making 5,290 for three days, against 5,100 the same time last week. The market was dull for the last three days, and the few sales effected to-day were at a reduction of fully ⅛c from the lowest mark of the week. Several cars were held out of the market. Common to extra clipped are quoted at 5⅛@6⅛c, and common to extra unshorn at 6⅛@8c. Sales include 1 car extra clipped Ohio, 113 lbs, at 6⅛c; 1 car prime, 96 lbs, 6⅛c; 1 car ordinary, 78 lbs, 5⅛c. No lots of unshorn sheep offered.

HOGS—Receipts, 67 cars or 8,100 hogs, making 18,600 since Monday, against 21,112 the same time last week. No sales of live hogs for lack of offerings, but the dealers quote corn-fed at 6⅛@6⅛c. City dressed are in demand, and closed firm at 8c for all weights.

### Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., April 24.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week ending April 23 were 453 cars, or 7,700 head, against 387 cars the week before. The supply for yard sales has been light, barely equal to the good demand, at the firm prices of last week. Notwithstanding the heavy run of through cattle for the Eastern markets, plenty of buyers are on hand, but slow at taking hold at what they consider high prices. A good many good cattle were offered and sold at the following figures: 1,300 to 1,500-lb good steers, 6¾@7c; 1,200 to 1,300 lbs medium to good, 6@6½c; 1,100 to 1,200 fair at 5¾@5¾c; 1,000 lbs and lighter, 4¾@5¼c; common and rough about 4¼@5c; stockers, 5@5½c; good calves, 5@6¼c; bulls, good, 4@5¼c. The sales amounted to 1,980 head.

HOGS—Receipts for the past week over 158 cars, or 17,380 head, against 206 cars the week before. The supply and demand are equally good. Best tops, 6@6¼c; Yorkers, 5¾@5¾c; common, about 5¼c. Market good and looking up; nearly everything sold out at writing.

SHEEP—Receipts for the past week were 76 cars, or 15,200 head, against 90 cars the week before. Supply heavy, and mostly clipped, wooled being scarce; demand fair; prices from 10 to 15c off from last week's report all round; market rather slow, and a good many over unsold.

### Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 24.—CATTLE—To-day, including 11 cars to arrive, 595; total for the week 7,939. Market active and strong at yesterday's prices for good cattle. Light stock in good demand, and ⅛@¼c higher. Very little stock in the yards to operate with. Sales: 201 Illinois steers, av 1,332 to 1,610 lbs, at $6.35@7.10; 96 Michigan steers, av 1,063 to 1,156 lbs, at $5.40@5.62½; 97 Michigan stockers, av 827 to 994 lbs, at $4.25@5.50; 34 Missouri steers, av 1,302 to 1,370 lbs, at $5.25@6.50; 15 Texas steers, av 1,071 lbs, at $5.70; 40 Indiana steers, av 1,035 lbs, at $5.35; 144 Kansas steers, av 1,150 to 1,538 lbs, at $5.70@6.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 2,600; total for the week, 12,200. Market slow at yesterday's prices. Sales: 92 Michigan wooled sheep, av. 83 lbs, at $6.75; 184 Michigan clipped sheep, av. 90 lbs, at $5.50; 461 Ohio clipped sheep, av. 59 to 90 lbs, at $5.40@5.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 4,200; total for the week, 14,400. Market clear of stock; receipts very light, and prices up a fraction. Sales: 53 Ohio hogs, av. 236 lbs, at $6.12½; 133 Indiana hogs, av. 172 lbs, at $6.05; 138 Kentucky hogs, av. 158 lbs, at $6.05. Prices range from $5.90 to $6.20, according to quality.

### New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The jobbing trade continues to improve, and there is a freer distribution of general dry goods. Bleached, brown, and colored cottons are fairly active and unchanged in price. Glazed cambrics are selling freely. Shirting and Japanese striped prints meet with good request, but "polka spots" are less active. Plain worsted dress fabrics are in good demand. Woolens remain quiet in first hands. Foreign goods are brisk at auction, but dull in private hands. The *Daily Bulletin* says the Indian contracts for dry goods will be awarded in a day or two.

### Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, April 24.—PETROLEUM—Crude dull, and prices lower; $2.30@2.32½ per brl at Parker's, equal to 6⅛@6⅜c per gallon here. Refined, 16⅛c.

### The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 23.—COTTON—Quiet; middling upland, 19⅜c; sales futures, 6,100; April, 18 13-16@18⅞c; May, 18 13-16@18⅞c; June, 19 3-16@19¼c; July, 19 5-16@19⅜c; August, 19¼@19 5-16c; September, 18@18⅛c; October, 17⅜@17⅜c; November, 17⅛c; December, 17 5-16@17⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active and steady. Receipts, 16,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.80@6.30; common to good extra, $6.80@7.45; good to choice, $7.30@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; extra Ohio, $6.95@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.50. Rye flour more active, $4.10@5.75. Corn meal firm; yellow Western, $3.00@3.50. Wheat shade firmer; rejected spring, $1.35@1.48; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.58@1.63; red Northwest, $1.65@1.66¼; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.67@1.70. Rye and barley unchanged. Corn shade firmer, with good demand; receipts, 18,000 bu; new mixed Western, 68@68⅛c; choice old, 67@67⅛c. Oats shade firmer; new mixed Western, 51@54⅛c; black No. 1 51@54c; white State and Western, 54c; old mixed Western, in store, 54c.

EGGS—In fair request; Western, 16@16⅛c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio, 16⅛@18⅛c. Sugar weak; fair to good refining, 7⅛@7⅛c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 67@80c. Rice, steady at 7⅛@8⅛c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9⅜@10c; refined, 20c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 54c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; new mess, $20.00; prime mess, $18.00@19.00. Beef quiet; mess, $9.00@9.75; extra, $12.00@13.00. Cut meat firm; shoulders 7⅛c; hams, 12@13c. Middles firmer; long clear, 9¾@10c; short clear, 10c. Lard opened firm and closed weak; Western steam, 9⅝c; kettle 10@10⅛c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 30@30⅛c.

CHEESE—Dull and nominal.

WHISKY—Shade easier; 90⅛@90⅛c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat scarce and better; No. 3 red fall, $1.56; higher; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.21 bid and refused. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 36c on track; 44@45c sacked. Oats firmer; closed higher; No. 2, 30@31⅛c on track; 34⅛@36c sacked. Barley quiet; No. 1 spring, 95c. Rye—No sales.

WHISKY—Firm at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and less doing; $19.25 July; $20.00 August; dry salted meats held firmly at 7@9⅛@9⅛, spot; no sales. Bacon firm, less doing; shoulders, 8⅛c for July; 8⅜c for August; 11⅛c for September. Lard firm; country kettle sold at 9c; city steam held at 9⅛c spot; 9⅛c June.

HOGS—Firmer; $4.90@5.25.

CATTLE—Firm; Texans, 2@5c; native cows and heifers, 2⅛@4c; fat steers, 4@6⅛c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer, but not quotably higher; $6.50@7.75@9.00. Wheat nominal. Corn steady; 54@56c, sacked. Oats firmer; 42@45c. Rye firmer; 65@70c on arrival.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork strong; held at $18.75@19.00. Bacon advanced; shoulders, 8⅛c; clear rib sides, 10⅛@10⅛c; clear, 10⅛, all packed. Plain hams, 13@13⅛c; sugar-cured do, 14@14⅛c, the latter for fancy. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 7⅛c; clear ribs, 9⅜c; clear sides, 9⅛c, loose; ⅛c higher packed. Lard in tierces, 9⅛c; kegs, 10⅛; prime steam, 9⅛c; small order lots ⅛@⅛c higher.

WHISKY—Steady; 87c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour not quotably higher. Wheat firmer; choice red, $1.90@1.91; amber, $1.93@1.98; white, $2.00. Rye steady at 85c. Corn active; yellow, 62@63c; mixed Western, 62⅛@63c. Oats unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Advancing.

WHISKY—Dull at 92c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; Western red, $1.80@1.95; amber, $1.90@1.95. Corn steady; mixed Western, 66c spot. Oats quiet; Western mixed, 47@48c; white, 50c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Stong with an advancing tendency; mess pork, $18.50@19.00. Bacon quiet and firm; shoulders, 8@8⅛c; clear rib, 10⅛@10⅛c. Sugar-cured hams, 13⅛@15c. Lard dull at 9⅛@9⅛c.

BUTTER—Western steady; choice tub, 38c.

WHISKY—Steady at 91c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; $7.50@7.75. Wheat steady; $1.65@1.67. Corn firm; 43c. Rye firm at 80c. Oats fair demand and advancing; 40@44c. Barley firm.

GROCERIES—Steady.

OILS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork nominal at $18.50@19.00. Lard strong; sales of steam, at 9⅛c, held at 9⅛c at the close; sales of kettle at 9⅛c, held at 9⅛c buyer May. Bulkmeats strong; good demand; shoulders, 7@7⅛c; clear ribs, 9⅛@9⅛c; clear sides, 9⅛@9⅛c. Bacon strong; held—shoulders, 8c; clear rib 10c; clear sides, 10⅛c; good demand at ⅛c less.

WHISKY—Quiet at 86c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash, $2.00; extra white Michigan, $2.00; No. 1 do, $1.86; amber Michigan, spot, $1.73⅛; seller May, $1.73; June, $1.74⅛; No. 1 red, $1.77@177⅛; No. 2 do, spot, and seller May, $1.71; seller last half May, $1.72. Corn—demand light, holders firm; high mixed, spot and seller May, 45⅛c; seller June, 46⅛c; July, 47⅛c; August, 48c; low mixed, 45c; no grade, 46c. Oats—No. 1 quiet; No. 2, held at 38@38⅛c offered; Michigan, 39c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 450 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 16,000; oats, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 480 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 27,000; oats, 8,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 24.—Market bare. Nothing doing.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; some grades higher. Wheat—Demad fair and market firm; No. 1 red Western, $1.76; No. 2 do, $1.64. Corn steady; 49@50c. Oats active; sales 10 cars to arrive at 43c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

### Illinois & Michigan Canal.

CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 24.

ARRIVED—Numerous boats loaded with stone; Elizabeth Lockport, 237,600 lbs meal, 125 brls flour; Dolphin, Ottawa, 5,700 bu corn.

CLEARED—Jennie Morris, 58,669 ft lumber, 75 posts, 5 m lath; Mohawk Belle, 37 m ft lumber; Prop. Whale, LaSalle, 79 m shingles, 8,326 lbs machinery, 132 brls salt; 25 brls salt, Ottawa; 25 brls salt, Morris; 40 brls salt, Joliet; Friendship, Utica, 29,726 ft lumber, 2,100 lath, 1,924 posts, 30 m shingles, 8 m siding, and numerous boats light.


SPECIAL NOTICES.

Virus in the Air.

We know that a peculiar poison is evolved from marshy ground and from the decomposing filth of cities by the sunshine of spring, and that this element, which is too subtle to be detected by scientific analysis, produces epidemic and endemic fevers, aggravates dyspepsia and all bilious disorders, disturbs the bowels, relaxes the nerves, and debilitates the general system. Luckily an antidote to this atmospheric virus, and a specific for the diseases it generates, has been provided. For a period of more than twenty years Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine in which the finest vegetable tonics and alteratives are combined with a perfectly pure stimulant, has taken precedence of every other preparation as a specific for the ailments most prevalent at this season of the year. It is agreeable as well as effectual, and eminently safe and wholesome.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

PROPOSALS.

THE CALCASIEU SULPHUR

And Mining Company of Louisiana

Invites proposals for the construction of a shaft in Calcasieu Parish, State of Louisiana.

The object of said shaft is to reach a deposit of sulphur, about four hundred and forty (440) feet below the surface of the ground. The nature of the soil, and thickness of stratas are as follows:

First—160 feet of clay containing sand,
Second—170 feet of quick sand,
Third—110 feet of Calcareous or lime stone,

and next the sulphur bed, which is about one hundred and ten (110) feet thick.

The Company will exhibit a plan and specifications to contractors for said shaft, and has on the spot iron rings, extraction engines and tools, imported from Europe, with the view of using the Kind & Chandron system, also a steam saw-mill, abundance of timber, necessary buildings, etc., etc., etc.

The work will be done under the supervision of the Engineer of the Company.

Proposals will be received up to the 1st of July, 1873.

Address V. A. BELAUME, Secretary, 3½ Carondelet-st., New Orleans.

Great Western Railway of Canada.

The Directors of this Company invite Tenders for the

Grading, Bridging, &c.

required for doubling the track of the Main Line from Windsor to Glencoe (78 miles), the Junction of their new Air Line from Glencoe to Buffalo.

Plans will be ready for exhibition at the office of Mr. John Kennedy, Chief Engineer G. W. R., Hamilton, on Saturday, the 26th April inst., from whom Forms of Tender, Specifications, and all necessary information can be obtained on application.

Tenders for the work, sealed and indorsed "Tender for Double Track," must be in the hands of the undersigned by 10 o'clock on MONDAY, 12th May next.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

Chief Offices, Hamilton, Canada, April 18, 1873.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

On and after May 1, the Chicago Agency of the MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. will occupy the Basement Office, No. 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE, General Agents.

CHEMICAL BATHS.

VERGNES'

ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS,

706 Wabash-av.

Wonderful Success in all Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

NOTE—Circulars giving manner of treatment on application.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Issued This Day,

A CHARMING NOVEL, ENTITLED

"ABOVE TEMPEST AND TIDE,"

after the German of Sophie Verena, by Auber Forestier. 1 vol. 12mo., 396 pages. Price, $1.50.

For sale by all booksellers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of retail price.

H. N. McKINNEY & CO., Philadelphia.

STOVES.

KEEP PEACE IN THE FAMILY

BY SECURING A

FEARLESS COOK STOVE.

For sale at retail by BARD & FOOTE, 35 State-st.

INDISPENSABLE

For COMFORT and ECONOMY, the

WARREN COOKER.

BARD & FOOTE.

# MONEY AND COMMERCE.

## MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 24.

The demand for accommodation continues very active in this market, and the banks, generally, report their loans as being higher now than they have been for some months past. Deposits keep up well, but, as has been mentioned before, this is largely due to the increase of loans, and does not represent so favorable a condition of finances as if the deposits were swelled by the influx of money from the country in the way of merchants' collections. The extremely unfavorable weather of the past month has, however, not only made trade dull, but made country collections so meagre that many of the merchants are very much pinched. In the open market there is a better supply of money than at the banks, and undoubted commercial paper is taken at 12 per cent. The lenders, however, seem to prefer real estate paper, and, as at least three-fourths of the paper now offered in the open market is based on real estate security, there is an active business in this class of obligation at about 12 per cent or less.

New York exchange is in active demand at 50c to 60c per $1,000 premium between banks, and in order to get a sufficient supply several banks are shipping currency to New York from day to day.

Two or three years ago, when the subject of the currency was not quite so well understood in this country as now (though there is an astonishing degree of misconception yet in the popular confusion of the two terms "currency" and "money"), it was the practice of many financial writers to ascribe every disturbance in the money market which they could not understand, to one of two causes, viz.: either insufficiency of currency, or "inelasticity" of currency. We had begun to think that the latter of these two humbugs had been pretty well eradicated from the minds of the majority of the most intelligent writers on money and currency as a cause of either stringency or plethora in the money market. The New York *Financial Chronicle*, however, revives this topic and after having in past years many times ascribed the plethora of money to the inelasticity of the currency, now argues that the stringency in New York is due to this same "inelasticity" which has been so often held responsible for directly opposite effects. The *Chronicle* argues that if National Bank notes were deprived of such legal tender qualities as they possess, and made *redeemable in New York*, the effect would be to prevent such stringencies in New York as have been experienced there during the past month. This is, we believe, the first outright acknowledgment by any respectable financial journal, that the gist of the New York talk about the advantages of a redeemable currency is directed to the end that *New York* shall be the place of financial redemption, so that the National Banks may be compelled to keep even larger redemption funds there than they do now, and thus furnish even a larger supply of money than now, to stimulate the nefarious gambling in stocks that calls for more and more money, and causes the rise in the rates of interest, not only in New York but in all the Eastern cities. The inflation in railroad stocks and bonds is the main cause of the high rates of interest in New York, and yet the *Chronicle* would stimulate the disposition to gamble in stocks and bonds by drawing in a larger portion of the banking capital of the whole country until the mercantile interests of every section of the country should be sacrificed to the speculators in stocks, in the same manner that the mercantile interests of New York are now. Redemption of bank notes in specie at any one, or all, of a dozen financial centres in the United States will be necessary when the time for specie redemption comes, but we had better have *no* redemption than make it the means of increasing the stock speculation in New York, which is the cause of the present high rates of interest in that city. The argument of the *Chronicle*, that the so-called inelasticity of the currency can be a cause of stringency in New York or anywhere else, is utterly absurd. Currency goes where it is wanted the most, and if it accumulates in any place to a greater extent than can be used, it only shows that there is but little demand for circulating capital or credit anywhere because business transactions are small, and but little currency is wanted to make change and settle the differences. In the dull season, currency accumulates in New York because the New York banks pay 4 per cent interest on the unemployed balances of the banks of other cities, and lend these balances to the stock speculators, who are the only ones who can afford to use them. But if redemption of National Bank notes in New York were made operative by the resumption of specie payments the banks of the whole country would be obliged to keep much larger balances in New York than now, and the stock gambling in that city would not only assume correspondingly larger proportions, but the high rates of interest paid by the stock speculators would govern the rates of interest all over the country to a greater extent than now.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

| | *Buying.* | *Selling.* |
|---|---|---|
| 5-20s of '62 | 117¼ | 117¾ |
| 5-20s of '64 | 117½ | 118 |
| 5-20s of '65 | 119½ | 120 |
| 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July | 117¼ | 117¾ |
| 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July | 117¾ | 118¼ |
| 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July | 117¾ | 118¼ |
| 10-40s | 113¼ | 113¾ |
| U. S. 5s (new issue) | 115½ | 116 |
| Gold and Gold Coupons | 117¼ | 117¾ |
| Gold Exchange | .... | 117¾ |
| Sterling Exchange | 108¾@109¾ | |
| Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s | 100 | & int. |
| Chicago City 7s | 99¾ | & int. |
| Cook County 7s | 99¾ | & int. |
| Illinois, County and Township 10s | 92@95 | .... |

## REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, April 24:

CITY PROPERTY.

Laurel st, Onondaga and Cayuga sts, w f, Lots 31 and 32, dated March 18, consideration, $1,000.

Rebecca st, e of Centre av, s f, 72 ft to alley, dated April 21; consideration, $2,400.

West Chicago av, near s w corner of Hoyne st, n f, Lot 3, dated April 22; consideration, $1,150.

Whitney st, e of Rush st, n f, 69x45 4-10 ft, dated April 19; consideration, $3,000.

Third av, n e corner of Harrison st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 29; consideration, $13,500.

Catherine st, w of and near Jefferson st, s f, Lot 9, with improvements, dated April 24; consideration, $800.

West Washington st, 100 ft w of Robey st, n f, 20x124 ft, with improvements, dated April 21; consideration, $8,000.

Hull st, s w corner of Menominee st, e f, 24½x72 ft, dated April 24; consideration, $8,000.

Wallace st, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 22; consideration, $700.

3½ acres in n part of w ½, w ½ of s e ¼ of Sec 24, 39, 13, dated April 23; consideration, $13,125.

Oakley st, s of and near Polk st, w f, 25x125½ ft, dated April 12; consideration, $2,700.

Flournoy st, near s w corner of Leavitt st, n f, Lot 3, dated April 16; consideration, $1,503.

Lot 67, in Block 13, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $1,000.

West Division st, n w corner of Leavitt st, 5 acres, dated April 5; consideration, $21,000.

Mohawk st, bet Linden and North av, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 22; consideration, $1,550.

Lots 2 and 3, in Hambleton's Block 43, Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated March 4; consideration, $2,800.

Sub-Lot 7 of Kelly's Lot 164, in Butterfield's Addition, with buildings, dated April 22; consideration, $1,400.

Indiana av, 156 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25x177 ft, with buildings, dated April 22; consideration, $6,250.

Fulton st, bet Artesian av and Seymour st, s f, 98 4-10x120 ft, dated April 8; consideration, $2,700.

West Twelfth st, near s e cor of Lincoln st, n f, Lots 22 and 23, dated March 22; consideration, $4,000.

The premises No. 104 South Lincoln st, dated March 31; consideration, $4,100.

Western av, 24 ft n of Coulter st, e f, 24x124 ft, dated April 16; consideration, $1,100.

Lots 1 and 2 of w ½ Lot 8, of Blocks 81 and 82, of w ½ Sec 27, 39, 14, dated April 24; consideration, $13,000.

Fremont st, 116 ft s of Centre st, w f, 32x125 ft, dated April 23; consideration, $1,500.

Robey st, 312 ft n of Polk st, w f, 24x114½ ft, dated April 24; consideration, $1,250.

Lots 1, 8, 9, and 10, in Block 3, in Purple's Subdivision in w ½ of s w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated April 22; consideration, $4,000.

The premises No. 145 Third av, dated April 2; consideration, $6,700.

Gardner st, w of Larrabee st, s f, 22 ft to alley, dated April 9; consideration, $750.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 47 and 48, in Block 16, of e ½ s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $500.

Block 7, in Rosedale, dated March 24; consideration, $2,600.

## COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 24.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

| | RECEIPTS. 1873. | RECEIPTS. 1872. | SHIPMENTS. 1873. | SHIPMENTS. 1872. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 7,452 | 3,670 | 7,992 | 2,914 |
| Wheat, bu | 12,785 | 6,959 | 14,847 | 21,380 |
| Corn, bu | 67,750 | 120,960 | 155,222 | 55,716 |
| Oats, bu | 36,910 | 9,370 | 29,536 | 24,563 |
| Rye, bu | ...... | 700 | 400 | 800 |
| Barley, bu | 4,599 | 2,530 | 3,283 | 7,312 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 72,975 | 78,540 | 109,682 | 30,523 |
| Broom corn, lbs | 11,380 | ...... | ...... | 900 |
| Cured meats, lbs | 273,160 | 170,240 | 734,862 | 628,118 |
| Beef, brls | ...... | 65 | 65 | ...... |
| Pork, brls | ...... | 310 | 550 | 1,019 |
| Lard, lbs | 31,200 | 25,090 | 79,920 | 87,350 |
| Tallow, lbs | 19,950 | 29,600 | 31,000 | ...... |
| Butter, lbs | 35,225 | 62,245 | 3,900 | 25,335 |
| Dressed hogs, No | 50 | 33 | ...... | 8 |
| Live hogs, No | 12,223 | 11,820 | 7,762 | 8,118 |
| Cattle, No | 2,953 | 2,952 | 1,484 | 1,626 |
| Sheep, No | 1,853 | 1,388 | ...... | 626 |
| Hides, lbs | 89,309 | 241,290 | 83,676 | 64,783 |
| Highwines, brls | 310 | 306 | 202 | 162 |
| Wool, lbs | 17,296 | 180,340 | 29,150 | 40,006 |
| Potatoes, bu | 5,223 | 4,608 | 695 | 463 |
| Lumber, m ft | 4,931 | 1,411 | 1,155 | 981 |
| Shingles, m | 1,710 | 2,120 | 1,636 | 2,941 |
| Lath, m | 380 | 125 | 117 | 25 |
| Salt, brls | ...... | 70 | 760 | 1,233 |

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,729 bu wheat; 2,089 bu corn; 3,356 bu oats; 1,153 bu rye; 2,711 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 11 cars wheat; 165 cars corn; 5,600 bu No. 2 do, and 5,700 bu rejected do, by canal; 21 cars oats; 6 cars rye; 2 cars barley. Total (155 cars), 77,000 bu.

Our remarks on grain-mixing and doctoring, printed in this morning's issue, received emphatic indorsement to-day from a number of members of the Board of Trade. There were, however, two or three who raised objections, on two grounds, which it may be worth while to notice: 1st, to ventilate these abuses will injure our trade; and 2d, in the language of Burns, "they all do it."

To the first we may answer that the business of the city has been injured already by the vile stuff that has been forced upon traders who paid for what they thought would be good grain. There are scores of buyers in the East to-day who will not touch Chicago barley, and look with suspicion upon Chicago wheat. It is a positive benefit to the trade to have such men set right. If those traders ascertain that they are in danger of obtaining falsified barley only at one of the systems of elevators in this city, they will send their orders here for barley in the other houses, instead of avoiding Chicago altogether. And if they can once be satisfied that our inspection is what it ought to be, including uniformity at the different elevators, they will be willing to send their orders for "regular" barley and wheat, thus stimulating our speculative trade if that be thought desirable. It can scarcely be doubted that our barley, in other houses than the Rock Island, would be 5@6c per bu higher than it is now, were it not for the widespread lack of confidence in all barley hailing from Chicago; which arises from the fact that some Eastern buyers have been severely bitten, and have told their friends. The idea of injuring by publication is preposterous; it is of a piece with the ostrich policy of hiding its head in the sand

To the second we may say that they do not all do it, and if they do they ought all to be made to stop doing it. We are aware that many country buyers do mix their grain, and clean it, and that a few doctor it. But the country buyer is *obliged* to mix, because he purchases it in small quantities of different farmers, and it is rare to find two samples precisely alike. Also he may just as well clean it as not, if he can benefit the grain and himself by so doing. If he doctors it he should be dealt with as the city doctors should be treated; and both should be so used that they would find it not to their advantage to doctor any more.

We may add that the cleaning and mixing process in the city is ten thousand times worse than the same thing in the country, and for the reason that it opens up a wide door to corruption. It tempts the warehouseman to sort out the property committed to his care, and sell the best of every grade to the owner of the smut mill, to be raised to the grade next above it. The consequence is a rank injustice to every owner of that grade, because it lowers the average value of that grade, and therefore lessens its price. Some of our warehousemen are honest enough to admit that they have been approached on the subject of making such selections, and have refused to have anything to do with it. There are others who could undoubtedly tell a part of the same story if they were so minded.

It is claimed that the warehousemen are obliged to take in doctored grain if tendered, and to mix it with other grain if it be graded by the Inspectors. Perhaps so; but there are some of them who have not been obliged to do other than place the stuff in special bin. Indeed, the barley-doctorers ought to be glad that their grain is thus distinguished, since they claim that they actually improve its quality. It would seem, however, that the greater part of a reform must lie with the Inspectors. If they will indicate in their inspection-bills that a named parcel of grain has been doctored, either in city or country, or mixed in the city, there is only one elevator firm that would place it in the same bin with honest grain to-day, and that firm would very probably fall into line when deprived of the present legal excuse for perpetrating what is really a great wrong, however "respectable" may be the men who conduct it.

Our State inspection system will be worth but little if it do not enable the honest portion of the grain trade to place this rubbish where it belongs, and be able to guarantee to their customers that they will not have worthless stuff foisted upon them when they have paid for good grain. If the Inspector finds he has not the power to cope with the evil, he should apply to the Board of Warehouse Commissioners; they *have* the power to establish a grade of "sulphuretted barley" that would be such a stink in the nostrils of the commercial community as to speedily furnish its own corrective.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather less active to-day, and grain tended downward, though some of the markets started in higher than yesterday, giving a higher average of prices. The snow-storm of the afternoon did not set in till after the close of the Regular Board, and few expected it, as the barometer was higher than the mean nearly all over the West. The receipts of produce were rather light for the season and probably indicate that country grain-owners are holding back till they can see some more cheering prospect for the next crop. The shipping movement was dull.

Dry goods met with a reasonably active inquiry from local and interior dealers, and prices were steady and generally firm. In the grocery market slightly increased animation was noticeable, country merchants as well as city retailers ordering with more freedom. Indeed, the general surroundings of the market are assuming a more favorable look, and among jobbers a better feeling seemed to prevail. Prices were generally firmer, sugars being the only noticeable exception. The different grades of refined (cut-loaf excepted) were marked down an ⅛c. Pepper was a ⅛c higher. The butter market was firm, especially so for choice grades, the offerings of which fell far short of the consumptive demand. Bagging was moving to a fair extent at steady prices. No change was noted in the cheese market. Stocks are extremely light, and prices are little better than nominal. Canned goods remain quiet, with prices generally in buyers' favor. A slight decline in 3-lb tomatoes was the only quotable change. Coal remains inactive. Hay was scarce and higher, pressed timothy advancing to $15.00@17.00, and prairie to $12.00@13.00. Hides and leather remain steady as previously quoted. In the oil market there was a fair amount of trading, and most descriptions were firm. Lard oil advanced 2c. Turpentine was 1c lower.

Business at both the wholesale and retail lumber markets is improving, and, as soon as the roads in the country shall become settled, an active demand from that quarter is looked for. There was no change in prices. The demand for metals, tinners' stock, and nails, continues fair, the quoted prices being fully sustained. Iron and steel were unchanged; only a fair trade is reported by dealers, prices ruling strong for imported stock. Salt is lower, now quoted at $2.00 for coarse and fine, and $2.25 for Diamond C and ground solar; dairy salt is unchanged. Wool and hops remain quiet, and nominally unchanged. The market for broom corn is more active at unchanged prices. Seeds were in good request and firm; timothy advanced 10c, selling at $3.75@3.85 for prime to choice seed. Potatoes were in fair supply, and hardly as firm, the demand being only fair. Green fruits were unchanged. Choice turkeys are scarce and firm. Chickens are more plenty, and a shade easier. The receipts of eggs were liberal this morning, and prices were weak and lower.

Highwines were inactive, and can scarcely be quoted understandingly. One operator reported early that he had been bid 87½c for a 150 brl lot, and refused it, as much higher prices were expected from the combination again to be formed. Then New York was reported inactive and lower at the close, which fact cut off the demand. The market was quoted at 1 o'clock at 86½c bid, and 87c asked.

Lake freights were inactive, and nominally unchanged, the asking rates being 15c on corn, and 16c on wheat to Buffalo. There was no demand, and but few unengaged vessels to offer. Through freights by rail and ocean to Liverpool are quoted at 85c per 100 lbs via Boston, and 80c via Montreal, both in gold.

Provisions were less active, and irregular. Mess pork was dull and declined 30@40c per brl in the absence of demand. It would seem that the shorts were all filled during the excitement of the past few days, leaving the market to sag back to normal figures. Lard was in good demand, and advanced 10@15c per 100 lbs, in sympathy with reported strength at Cincinnati. Meats were in fair request for a few large lots, and a shade higher, holders being quite independent, in view of the rapid decrease in the stocks on sale in this market, which bids fair to start us on our summer tour with a lighter load than at the same time in any one of ten years past. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $17.80@17.90; do seller May, $17.90@17.95; do seller June, $18.25@18.30; do seller July, $18.40@18.45; prime mess, none here; old pork, $17.00@17.50. Lard, cash or seller April, $9.47½@9.50; do seller May, $9.50@9.55; do seller June, $9.75@9.80; do seller July, $9.95@10.00. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6¾@6⅞c for shoulders; 9@9⅛c for short ribs; and 9¼@9⅜c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7@7⅛c. English meats, 9¼@9⅜c for short ribs; 9⅜@9½c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8c, for shoulders, 10c for clear ribs, 10½c for short clear, and 12½@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7½@8⅛c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¾c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork buyer the month at $18.00; 500 brls do seller May at $18.25; 500 brls do at $17.90 500; brls do seller June at $18.45; 250 brls do at $18.30; 1,250 tcs lard seller May at $9.55; 500 tcs do at $9.50; 750 tcs do seller June at $9.80; 1,000 tcs do at $9.75; 250 tcs do (last evening) at $9.70; 500 tcs do seller July at 10c; 20 tcs country lard at $9.25; 60,000 lbs shoulders at 6⅝c; 100,000 lbs do seller May at 7c; 500,000 lbs short ribs, part buyer May, and part seller June, at 9⅛c; 200,000 lbs short clear, seller June, at 9⅝c; 35,000 lbs do at 9⅝c.

Flour was less active than yesterday, but in fair demand and firm, especially in view of the fact that New York was reported dull and heavy. Good brands of spring extras, and superfines, were the most inquired for. The shipping movement by rail is increasing since the decline in freights, but is principally toward interior points. Rye flour was strong; bran was scarce, and advanced 25c per ton. Cash sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $9.50; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Tulip) at $8.25; 100 brls do at $6.50; 300 brls do at $6.25; 65 brls do at $6.12½; 600 brls do on private terms; 76 brls spring superfines at $5.00; 100 brls do at $4.00; 25 brls do at $3.75; 25 brls do at $3.00; 50 brls rye flour at $4.35; 140 brls do at $4.25; 100 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,881 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $9.75, and 10 tons do at $9.50, both on track; and 10 tons middlings at $11.00 at mill. The following were the quotations at the close:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fair to choice white winter extras | $8.25 | @10.50 |
| Red winter extras | 7.00 | @ 8.55 |
| Good to choice spring extras | 5.75 | @ 6.70 |
| Low to medium | 4.75 | @ 5.75 |
| Minnesotas (patent) | 8.25 | @11.00 |
| Good to fancy Minnesota | 6.50 | @ 8.05 |
| Spring superfines | 2.90 | @ 4.75 |
| Rye flour | 4.15 | @ 4.40 |
| Bran | 9.75 | @10.25 |
| Middlings | 10.00 | @14.00 |

Wheat was ⅛@1c higher, and irregular at the advance, which was due to continued cloudy weather, a reported advance in Liverpool, and (some thought) a little spite on the part of a prominent operator, who, having filled in his own shorts at a loss, vowed that other people should suffer also. He bid up the market at a lively rate, which induced others to buy, but the demand soon fell off, and then the market dragged for a full hour, rallying a little towards the close, when the weather again became bad. The trading was principally for May delivery, very little cash wheat being wanted for shipment, and that chiefly of the lower grades. There were very few orders from outside, though it is now generally conceded that the outlook is very poor for the next crop. The country dealers seem rather disposed to hold back what they have got in hand than to buy ahead, as they have lost severely in former years in buying against bad weather. Seller May opened at $1.24, advanced to $1.26, declined to $1.24⅛, and closed at $1.25⅛. Seller June sold at $1.26⅞@1.28⅛, closing at $1.27⅞. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, was little better than nominal at $1.23@1.24¼, closing at $1.24. Strictly fresh receipts commanded a premium of about ½c over regular. No. 1 spring was inactive. No. 3 do closed dull at about $1.14, and rejected do at 96c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu hard No. 2 spring (regular) at $1.24¾; 400 bu No. 2 spring (fresh receipts) at $1.25; 6,600 bu regular do at $1.24¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.24⅛; 11,000 bu do at $1.24; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.14½; 2,000 bu do at $1.14; 4,000 bu do at $1.13½; 400 bu rejected spring at 97c; 1,200 bu do at 96c; 400 bu by sample at $1.40; 400 bu do at $1.12; 400 bu do at $1.10. Total, 40,400 bu.

Corn was moderately active, and irregular. Options for this month and next were dull during a great part of the session, and averaged ⅛c lower than yesterday; while seller June was in better demand, and ⅛@¼c higher, though at times quite weak. Corn was quoted firmer in New York; several clearances for shipment by lake were taken out here yesterday, and the weather was generally regarded as unfavorable, particularly towards the close. These facts tended to cause increased confidence for future; but there was no shipping demand to speak of, and May day is so near that the longs for next month are naturally becoming anxious to place the corn that may be expected to be delivered on Thursday next. Advices from the country show that the people are wakening up on the corn question, and shipments are almost confined to corn already sold to be delivered here this month. They say that more than half of last year's crop can scarcely be expected, and are cribbing up their corn to hold over. It is reported that sales were made at Paxton, on the Illinois Central Railroad, yesterday, at 40c, which would make the cost 50c delivered in Chicago. Seller May opened at 37⅞c, advanced to 38⅛c, declined to 37⅞c, and closed firm at 38⅛c. Seller June sold at 39⅞@40⅜c, closing at the outside. Seller July sold at 41@42c, and seller August at 42½@43c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 36¾@37¼c, closing at 37¼c; strictly fresh receipts commanded a premium of ½c over regular. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 2 (fresh) at 37½c; 10,000 bu do at 37¼c; 20,000 bu do at 37c; 40,000 bu do at 36⅞c; 15,000 bu do at 36¾c; 5,600 bu do at 37½c afloat; 400 bu rejected at 34½c; 4,400 bu do at 34¼c; 10,400 bu do at 34c; 1,200 bu do at 33½c; 5,800 bu do at 36c afloat; 800 bu by sample at 35c; 800 bu do at 25c. Total, 121,600 bu.

Oats were in active speculative request though irregular, and advanced 1c from the closing price of yesterday, the chief incitement being the bad weather, though continued strength in New York aided to bring out buyers. Seller the month opened at 30½c, and advanced to 31c. Seller May sold at 30⅞@31⅛; and seller June at 32⅝@34c, both closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu at 31c; 11,800 bu at 30½c; 5,000 bu at 30½c; 10,000 bu (reported) at 30c; 2,400 bu rejected at 28½c; 1,800 bu do at 28c; 1,800 bu do at 27½c. Total, 37,800 bu.

Rye was firm, and more active at ½c advance, closing at 69½c for fresh receipts of No. 2, and at 70c seller May. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 (special house) at 70c; 800 bu do at 69½c, and 2,000 bu do at 69c. Total, 3,600 bu.

Barley was dull and nominally unchanged, at 71c asked for regular No. 2, or seller May, with no buyers. Fresh receipts in any other house than the Rock Island were quotable at 77@78c for No. 2; 66@67c for No. 3, and 46@48c for rejected. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 3 in Rock Island Elevator, at 60c; 1,200 bu rejected at 48c; 1,200 bu do at 46c; 400 bu by sample at 90c; 200 bu do at 85c; 800 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 75c; 800 bu do at 58c; 400 bu at 55c. Total, 6,200 bu.

COMMERCE OF BUFFALO.

Mr. W. Thurstone, Secretary of the Buffalo Board of Trade, has just issued his report of the trade and commerce of that city in 1872, with many valuable tables relating to the produce trade of other places. The *Commercial Advertiser* of that city makes the following extracts:

By referring to the statistics on page 16, the important fact is ascertained that, by lake and the steamer International (Grand Trunk Railway), over 62,000,000 bushels of grain, including flour reduced to wheat, were received at this port during 1872. To this exhibit should be added the receipts by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Erie, and the New York Central Railroads; also the Great Western Railway of Canada; but they are necessarily omitted, for the reason that no complete returns are rendered of the traffic. If we add to the receipts above named the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad movement of flour and grain (see page 51), of nearly 30,000,000 bushels, passing through and handled at this city from the West, an aggregate of 92,000,000 bushels of grain is shown as the receipts of 1872. The exports by canal and the rail shipments from the elevators of this city of grain alone in 1872 were about 56,000,000 bushels; adding thereto the movement by the Erie and New York Central Railroads, of the receipts by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, and the amount taken from vessels without being elevated, say in all 35,000,000 bushels, an export movement is shown of about 91,000,000 bushels during the year. The increase of receipts at the six principal Lake ports in 1872 over 1871 was equal to 1,353,712 bushels of grain. The cereal crop movement of 1871-2, at same ports, increased 19,601,950 bushels over 1870-71; the shipments from Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, and Duluth in 1872, by lake and rail, exceeded those of 1871 by 23,421,711 bushels of grain.

In addition to the lines of railroad at present terminating, or having stations in this city, viz.: The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; the New York Central; the Erie; the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia; the Grand Trunk of Canada; the Niagara Falls branches of the Erie and Central; the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, by way of Emporium, and the Canada Air Line Railway; we shall ere long have the Canada Southern & Chicago Railroad; the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, connecting with the coal and oil regions of Pennsylvania; a double line on the New York Central Railroad; the New York, West Shore & Chicago Railroad; and the Air Line Railroad from Jersey City along the west branch of the Hudson through Central New York. One of the effects of these additions to our railroad facilities has been an advance of real estate. With cheap fuel, and the fostering of manufactures, Buffalo cannot fail of becoming a city of great wealth and large population. Its peculiar local advantages are too numerous to mention, but they are becoming familiar to enterprising men of other cities, and the result is a continual accession to our residents of the most desirable character.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the foreign imports at New York in March:

| | 1871. | 1872. | 1873. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ent. for consump. | $22,639,471 | $20,779,299 | $18,625,391 |
| Ent. for wareh'g | 13,271,955 | 15,585,953 | 12,697,010 |
| Free goods | 2,577,244 | 2,561,827 | 11,303,632 |
| Specie and bullion | 207,394 | 291,189 | 814,688 |
| Tot. ent. at port | $38,696,064 | $39,218,268 | $43,440,621 |
| Withdrawn from warehouse | 11,695,478 | 10,998,300 | 12,192,307 |

The free list having been enlarged by the addition of tea and coffee, of course the volume in that classification shows most largely in the excess. It is not a little singular that with augmented imports the stock in bond has not materially increased. Last year, in March, with $39,000,000 landed here, the entries for warehousing exceeded the withdrawals by over $4,500,000; this year, with over $43,000,000 landed, the gain in bond is only $500,000.

The foreign imports at New York for the three months from Jan. 1 were:

| | 1871. | 1872. | 1873. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ent. for con | $53,804,068 | $59,753,377 | $56,606,864 |
| Ent. for wareh | 37,376,557 | 45,061,042 | 33,916,586 |
| Free goods | 8,884,144 | 7,715,276 | 28,518,799 |
| Specie and bullion | 2,914,681 | 574,212 | 1,062,580 |
| Tot. ent. at port | $102,979,450 | $113,103,907 | $120,104,829 |
| Withdrawn from warehouse | 34,336,994 | 35,132,203 | 32,821,897 |

The exports from New York to foreign ports for the month of March were:

| | 1871. | 1872. | 1873. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic produce | $21,211,713 | $15,602,687 | $21,045,792 |
| Foreign mdse free | 121,098 | 120,905 | 331,644 |
| Foreign dutiable | 806,521 | 806,427 | 604,773 |
| Specie and bullion | 7,569,880 | 2,713,604 | 3,570,432 |
| Total exports | $29,709,212 | $19,243,623 | $25,552,641 |
| Total exc. specie | 22,139,332 | 16,530,019 | 21,982,209 |

The exports since Jan. 1 show a gain of about ten millions in produce and merchandise, and nine millions in specie. They were:

| | 1871. | 1872. | 1873. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dom. produce | $57,842,194 | $50,529,053 | $60,900,238 |
| For. free goods | 194,315 | 479,988 | 728,844 |
| Do dutiable | 1,680,441 | 2,387,251 | 1,542,679 |
| Specie and bul'n | 13,714,157 | 5,226,623 | 14,308,865 |
| Total exports | $73,458,107 | $58,622,915 | $77,540,626 |
| Do exc. specie | 59,716,950 | 53,396,192 | 63,171,761 |

LATEST.

Wheat was moderately active in the afternoon, closing a shade higher than at the close of 'Change. No. 2 spring sold at $1.25⅛@1.25⅜ seller May, closing at $1.25¼; and $1.28⅜@1.28⅝ seller June, closing at the inside. Corn was in moderate demand and easier; No. 2 sold at 38@38⅛c seller May, closing at 38⅛c, and 40⅛@40⅜c seller June, closing at 40⅛c. Sales of provisions include 1,500 brls mess pork, seller June, at $18.50; 250 tcs lard at $9.35 cash; 500 tcs do at $9.75, seller June; 400,000 lbs shoulders at 7c, seller May.

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 24.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and unchanged; 94 per cent proof is quoted at $1.74@1.80.

BROOM CORN—Was in fair demand, if we except the poor grades, which are plenty and dull. Following are the prices current: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—Continued in light receipt, and a steady fair demand enables holders to sustain prices, and the feeling to-day was firm all around. Choice packed is still scarce, and sales were quick at 33@37c, while in a few instances 38@39c was realized. The demand was mainly of a local character, though outside buyers were operating to some extent. We quote: Common to choice roll, 24@31c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 33@37c; medium to good, 25@28c; inferior to common, 10@23c.

BAGGING—A steady fair movement is witnessed in this line of goods, and prices were steady and uniform, as follows: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—There was a moderate local inquiry for choice hand-picked beans, but common lots are dull. Peas are steady. We repeat: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.60; do mediums, $2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@1.90; green peas (in brls), $1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.00@8.00 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.75@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fine brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $8.50@10.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $10.00@12.00, delivered; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, delivered; Milwaukee, $32.50, delivered; Racine, $30.00, delivered; Hillsdale, $25.00, delivered; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

| | *First quality.* | *Double strength.* |
|---|---|---|
| 6x 8 to 7x 9 | $5.75 | $8.00 |
| 7x10 to 8x10 | 6.75 | 9.00 |
| 8x11 to 10x13 | 7.25 | 10.00 |
| 8x14 to 10x15 | 8.10 | 12.00 |
| 11x14 to 12x17 | 8.75 | 14.00 |
| 12x18 to 16x20 | 9.25 | 16.00 |
| 14x22 to 16x24 | 10.00 | 18.00 |
| 18x22 to 18x30 | 11.00 | 19.00 |
| 20x28 to 24x30 | 13.00 | 21.00 |
| 26x28 to 24x36 | 14.00 | 24.00 |
| 26x34 to 26x40 | 15.00 | 26.00 |
| 28x38 to 28x44 | 16.00 | 29.00 |
| 28x46 to 30x48 | 18.00 | 33.00 |
| 30x40 to 32x52 | .... | 36.00 |
| 32x54 to 34x56 | .... | 42.00 |
| 34x58 to 34x60 | .... | 45.00 |
| 36x60 to 40x60 | .... | |

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Trading was again of a somewhat limited character, and if we except corn, 2lb tomatoes, and C. & B.'s pickles the quoted prices were only indifferently sustained. A slight reduction in 3lb tomatoes is noted. Below are the quotations:

CANNED GOODS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Peaches, 2 lb | $1.85@ | 2.00 |
| Peaches, 3 lb | 2.85@ | 3.15 |
| Pears, 2 lb | 2.00@ | 2.25 |
| Plums, damsons, 2 lb | 2.00@ | 2.25 |
| Green gages and egg, 2 lb | 2.75@ | 3.25 |
| Quinces, 2 lb | 2.75@ | 3.00 |
| Strawberries, 2 lb | 2.50@ | 2.75 |
| Raspberries | 2.50@ | 2.75 |
| Blackberries, 2 lb | 2.00@ | 2.15 |
| Gooseberries, 2 lb | 2.25@ | 2.50 |
| Tomatoes, 2 lb | 2.25@ | 2.40 |
| Tomatoes, 3 lb | 2.50@ | 2.75 |
| Corn, Elgin | 2.85@ | 3.00 |
| Corn, Benton Harbor | 2.80@ | 2.90 |
| Corn, Yarmouth | 3.25@ | 3.50 |
| Peas, 2 lb, pod | 3.15@ | 3.50 |
| Peas, 2 lb, soaked | 1.60@ | 1.70 |
| Lima beans, 2 lb | 2.50@ | 2.75 |
| Succotash, 2 lb | 2.50@ | 2.65 |
| Lobster, 2 lb | 3.40@ | 3.50 |
| Lobster, 1 lb | 2.50@ | 2.65 |
| Oysters, 1 lb, full weight | 1.20@ | 1.30 |
| Oysters, 2 lbs full weight | 2.20@ | 2.30 |
| Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight | 1.00@ | 1.10 |
| Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight | 1.80@ | 2.00 |

PICKLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg | $10.50@11.50 |
| Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg | 6.00@ 6.50 |
| Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg | 8.50@ 9.50 |
| Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg | 5.25@ 5.75 |
| Large, brls, 600 per pkg | 7.00@ 7.50 |
| Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg | 4.75@ 5.25 |
| In 10 gal. kegs, per keg | 3.75@ 4.25 |
| In 5 gal. kegs, per keg | 2.75@ 3.25 |
| Chow Chow (Harvey), qts | 5.75@ 6.75 |
| Chow Chow (Harvey), pts | 3.00@ 3.50 |
| C. & B.'s assorted pickles, qts | 6.75@ 7.25 |
| C. & B.'s assorted pickles, pts | 3.80@ 4.25 |

MAPLE SYRUP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pure, ½ gal. cans, per doz | $9.50@10.00 |
| Pure, quart cans, per doz | 5.50@ 6.00 |
| Extra golden, ½ gal. cans, per doz | 6.50@ 7.00 |
| Extra golden, quart cans, per doz | 4.00@ 4.25 |

CHEESE—The market is very bare of cheese, and most of that now in stock is of poor quality. Quotations are, at present, little better than nominal. We repeat our list, as follows: New York factory, 15½@16½c; Ohio factory, 13@15c; Western factory, 13@15c.

COAL—Was in moderate demand at unchanged prices. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Flour and whisky barrels were in moderate demand. Pork barrels sold at $1.30. Prices are as follows: Pork barrels $1.20@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@18.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@23.00; tierce staves, rough, $19.00@21.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $22.00@25.00; do, bucked, $28.00@32.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m. Sales include 700 pork barrels at $1.30.

EGGS—Were in fair local demand. The receipts were liberal, and prices are tending lower. Sales were made at 12@13c. We note sales of 285 cases at 13c; 2,300 doz at 12½c; 1,000 doz do at 12c.

FEATHERS—The receipts are very light and all offerings sell readily on arrival at full prices. We quote: prime live geese at 71@73c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 78@83c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, good grades, 50@65c; common do, 30@45c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Are meeting with a good demand (as is usually the case at this season of the year), and both lake and salt-water descriptions are being held with decided firmness. Whitefish are scarce, and salmon also are in light supply but otherwise stocks are fair. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A decline of 1c in Brazil nuts was the only quotable change in prices of goods coming under this head. Trade was slightly more active than on the opening days of the week, and a rather firmer feeling seemed to prevail. Following are the prices current: FOREIGN—Dates, 8¼@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9¼@10c; raisins, $2.80@3.00; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6¼@7½c; Western do, 5@6c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 11@12c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@6c.

GREEN FRUIT—The supply of fruit is fair; though, if we except oranges and lemons, which are in moderate demand, trade is very quiet. Car lots of apples are quotable at $1.25@3.00—the latter price for very choice fruit. Quotations are as follows: Apples, common to fair, $1.00@2.50; good to choice, $2.75@3.75 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; common do at $5.00@9.00; lemons at $5.50@6.50 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@5.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.50@4.00; Messina do, $4.00@5.50; Havana oranges, $13.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—This market wore a better look. The mails brought a considerably increased number of orders from country merchants, while the aggregate purchases of local retailers was noticeably larger than on any of the half dozen preceding days. The effect upon prices of the increased demand was to strengthen them, sugars being the only article that showed positive weakness, refined grades (except patent cut loaf) receding an ⅛c. Spices were firm, and pepper advanced a ⅛c. Coffees, soaps, syrups, etc., were steady. We quote:

BI CARB SODA—7½@9c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32@33c; O. G. Java, 27@28c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24@24½c; choice do, 23½@23¾c; prime Rio, 23¼@23⅜c; good do, 22¾@23c; common do, 21½@21¾c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23½@24c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24¼@24¾c; do, prime, 23¾@24c; Maracaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8¾@9c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¼@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12¼@12½c; A, standard, 11½@11⅝c; do No. 2, 11@11¼c; B, 10½@11c; extra C, 10½@10⅝; C No. 2, 10¼@10½c; yellow C, 10¼@10½c; choice brown, 10@10¼c; prime do, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9½@9⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10¼c; fair do, 9½@9⅝c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10¼c; do prime, 9¼@9⅝c; do fair, 9@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 87@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6½c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Continues scarce, and a further advance was to-day established, pressed timothy going to $15.00@17.00, and prairie to $12.00@13.00. The local demand was fairly active, but aside from this there was no considerable inquiry. The extreme prices now prevalent, of course, cannot long be sustained, as the condition of the country roads is rapidly improving, and the supply will soon be largely increased. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@15.50; prairie, pressed, $12.00@13.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $18.00@20.00; prairie, loose, $15.00@17.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were quoted quiet and comparatively steady at the annexed prices: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@10¾c; green calf, 17@18c; veal kip, 14c; dry calf, 26c; dry kip, 22c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 12c; deacon skins, 50@65c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

HONEY—There is very little comb offering. Strained is quiet. We again quote: Choice comb, 25@28c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—The condition of the market is substantially the same as for some time past, the inquiry being light and the market firm: Prime to choice Western at 40@50c; fair to good, 35@38c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—Business in this department is only fair. The market exhibits a firm tone for English, German, and Norway stock. Prices for common iron are shaded to some extent in making large sales. Quotations are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Iron | 4 4-10 | @ 4 8-10 | rates |
| Horse-shoe iron | 6 | @ 5 8-10 | rates |
| Plate iron, common tank | 6½ | @ 7 | rates |
| Russia iron | 20@21c | | ⅌ lb |
| Russia iron, No. 1 stained | 18c | | ⅌ lb |
| Norway nail rods | 9½ | @10c | ⅌ lb |
| German plow steel | 11 | @12c | ⅌ lb |
| English cast plow steel | 12 | @12½c | ⅌ lb |
| American tool steel | 17½ | @18c | ⅌ lb |
| Chrome tool steel | 18 | @20 | rates |
| English tool steel | 21½ | @23 | rates |
| English spring steel | 11 | @12½c | ⅌ lb |

LEATHER—We quote the market steady and firm at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| City harness | $ 39@ 41 |
| Country harness | 36@ 38 |
| Kine, city, ⅌ lb | 41@ 43 |
| Kip, ⅌ lb | 80@ 1.10 |
| Kip, veals | 85@ 1.20 |
| City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft | 28@ 30 |
| City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft | 25@ 27 |
| Country upper, No. 1 | 25@ 27 |
| Collar, ⅌ ft | 20@ 23 |
| Calf, city | 1.20@ 1.40 |
| Calf, country | 1.10@ 1.25 |
| Rough upper, light | 33@ 35 |
| Rough upper, heavy | 30@ 33 |
| Rough upper damaged | 27@ 30 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole, best | 35@ 36 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2 | 33@ 34 |
| "B. A." sole | 30@ 32 |

OAK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Calf | 1.25@ 1.45 |
| Kip, No. 1, medium | 85@ 1.10 |
| Kip, No. 2, heavy | 75@ 80 |
| Harness | 40@ 45 |
| French calf, Jodot | 65.00@90.00 |
| French calf, Lemoine | 60.00@80.00 |
| French calf, 24 to 26 lbs | 1.80@ 2.50 |
| French calf, 26 to 30 lbs | 1.75@ 2.35 |
| French calf, 30 to 36 lbs | 1.65@ 2.20 |
| French kip, 50 to 100 lbs | 1.10@ 1.65 |

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A fair degree of activity was witnessed, the quoted prices being fully sustained, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00; do, 20x28, $31.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6¼c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7¾c.

NAILS—Were in fair demand at $5.50 rates. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d do, $5.75; 6d do, $6.00; 4d do, $6.25; 3d do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.50; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Trade is fair at the annexed quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manilla rope, ⅌ lb | $ 18 | @ | 19 |
| Sisal rope, ⅌ lb | 16 | @ | 17 |
| Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb | 20 | @ | 23 |
| Marline, ⅌ lb | 20 | @ | 22 |
| Tarred rope, ⅌ lb | 16 | @ | 17 |
| Oakum, ⅌ bale | 5.00 | | @6.50 |
| Pitch, ⅌ brl | 6.00 | | @7.00 |
| Tar, ⅌ brl | 5.50 | | @6.00 |

OILS—Owing to a further advance in the raw material, lard oil was firm and higher, 77c for extra, 72c for No. 1, and 67c for No. 2, being the prices now asked. Carbon and linseed were also very firm, the tendency of the former being upward. Turpentine was weak, and quotations are lowered 1c. Other descriptions ruled steady and unchanged. We revise our list as follows: Carbon, 19½c; extra lard oil, 77c; No. 1, 72c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 67@68c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were in better request, without change in values. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Strictly pure | $11.50 |
| Fancy brands | 9.00@10.50 |

ZINC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Genuine Veille Montague | 14.50 |
| American | 11.50@12.00 |
| Snow white | 11.50 |

COLORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Masury's railroad colors | 11.50 |
| Palace car colors in cans | 9.50@10.50@12.50 |
| Rochelle ochre | 3.50@ 3.75 |
| English Ven. red | 4.00@ 4.25 |
| English orange mineral | 15.50@16.00 |
| Pittsburgh orange mineral | 13.00 |
| English red lead | 12.00 |
| American red lead | 11.00@11.50 |
| English vermillion, per lb | 1.40@ 1.45 |
| Scarlet vermillion | 23.00 |
| Paris white | 4.00 |
| Whiting | 2.50 |

PUTTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| In bulk | 3½c |
| In bladders | 4c |

PIG IRON—Was again quoted steady and firm at the following range of prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Scotch (according to brand) | $62.00@67.00 |
| Tuscarawas | 61.00 |
| Massillon | 61.00 |
| Lake Superior | 58.00@60.00 |
| Chicago stone coal | 57.00 |
| Missouri stone coal | 57.00@58.00 |

POULTRY—The demand for good poultry continues fair: Turkeys are firm at 16@18c; chickens were in better supply and hardly as firm. We note sales of 3 coop turkeys at 18c; 1 2 coops do at 17c; 3 coops at 16c; 8 coops choice chickens at $5.50; 15 do at $5.25; 17 coops at $5.00.

POTATOES—The receipts are increasing, and prices are hardly as strong. Peaches are quotable at 55@61c on track. The demand is not quite so active, though fair. Sales include 1 car choice peachblows at 61c; 6 cars do at 60c; 1 car at 55c; all on track.

SALT—Was in fair demand at the annexed prices: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ground solar, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Dealers report a fair trade for the season at the range of prices given below:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

| *Thickness.* | *Size.* | *Price.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1 3-16 | 2x 6 by 6x 6 | $2.50 |
| 1 3-16 | 2x 6 by 6x 8 | 2.75 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x 6 by 6x 6 | 2.75 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x 8 by 6x 8 | 3.00 |
| 1 3-16 | 2x10 by 6x10 | 3.00 |

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 3-16 | 2x 6 by 6x 6 | 2.25 |
| 1 3-16 | 2x 8 by 6x 8 | 2.50 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x 6 by 6x 6 | 2.35 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x 8 by 6x 8 | 1.80 |

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

| *Thickness.* | *Size.* | *Price.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1 3-16 | 8x10 | $1.75 |
| 1 3-16 | 9x12 | 2.05 |
| 1 3-16 | 10x12 | 2.05 |
| 1 3-16 | 9x14 | 2.35 |
| 1 3-16 | 10x15 | 2.50 |

| *Size of glass.* | *Thickness.* | *Size of 12-light window.* | *Price per window.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8x10 | 1 3-16 in | 2x 8¼ by 3x9¼ | 40c |
| 9x12 | 1 3-16 in | 2x 7 by 4x6 | 57c |
| 9x14 | 1 3-16 in | 2x 7 by 5x2 | 64c |
| 10x12 | 1 3-16 in | 2x10 by 4x6 | 57c |
| 10x14 | 1 3-16 in | 2x10 by 5x2 | 64c |
| 9x14 | 1 3-8 in | 2x 7 by 5x2 | 80c |
| 10x14 | 1 3-8 in | 2x10 by 5x2 | 80c |

A discount of 15@30 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Were in good request, and timothy advanced 10c. Other seeds were firm at yesterday's quotations. The stock of timothy is reported to be about 1,400 bags, all grades. Clover, Hungarian, and millet are in moderate supply. We note sales of 100 bags choice timothy at $3.85; 70 bags do at $3.80; 130 bags prime at $3.75; 12 bags at $3.60; 20 bags at $3.45; 67 bags prime clover at $5.25; 8 bags at $5.15; 39 bags fair at $5.00; 271 bags Hungarian at $1.40; 45 bags at $1.30; 40 bags at $1.25; 85 bags millet at $1.05; 40 bags red top at 70c; 20 bags do at 65c.

TEAS—Remain quiet and easy. We quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.10; common to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@85c; good to choice do 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was firm and unchanged.

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—The demand is steadily improving, and at the late reduction the market may be quoted steady. Beech, $11.00; maple, $12.00; hickory, $13.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Was inactive and nominally unchanged. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tub, washed, extra medium | 51@55c |
| Tub, washed, common to fair | 49@54c |
| Common dingy | 45@47c |
| Fleece, washed, XX, light | 48@50c |
| Fleece, washed, X, light | 44@46c |
| Fleece, washed, XX, dingy | 40@43c |
| Fleece, washed, X, dingy | 40@44c |
| Fleece, washed, medium light | 43@48c |
| Fleece, washed, medium dingy | 37@42c |
| Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition | 30@33c |
| Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy | 15@29c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium | 30@32c |
| Fleece, unwashed coarse, and dingy | 27@30c |
| Super, pulled | 38@41c |
| Extra, pulled | 38@44c |

Burry wool 5@10c less.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 24.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

| | *Cattle.* | *Hogs.* | *Sheep.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 3,369 | 8,593 | 219 |
| Tuesday | 3,018 | 8,013 | 1,708 |
| Wednesday | 2,953 | 12,223 | 1,853 |
| Thursday | 4,200 | 14,000 | 1,000 |
| Total | 13,540 | 42,829 | 4,774 |
| Same time last week | 17,316 | 39,833 | 5,570 |
| Week before last | 12,261 | 52,549 | 3,384 |

Shipments were as follows:

| | *Cattle.* | *Hogs.* | *Sheep.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 1,552 | 7,174 | .... |
| Tuesday | 2,506 | 6,928 | 465 |
| Wednesday | 1,484 | 7,762 | .... |
| Total | 5,542 | 21,864 | 465 |

CATTLE—The market opened active and strong this morning, and maintained its activity and firmness until near the close. The number of buyers in attendance was noticeably large, New York, Albany, Boston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, and other points being represented, and, under a good, healthy competition, trading was brisk at $5.00@5.70 for medium to good droves of from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs average, and at $5.75@6.20 for choice, smooth, well fattened steers averaging from 1,250 to 1,500 lbs. There was no diminution in the demand for stock steers, and former prices were uniformly well sustained, sales making at $4.00@4.50 for common and at $4.75@5.00 for good to prime. Butchers' stuff also sold well, the aggregate of sales being quite as large as on either of the preceding days of the week, and the prices obtained being fully as high. The larger portion of the day's business was transacted at a range of $5.00@5.75. A few bunches of scallawags were closed out at $3.75@4.25, while several choice lots fetched $5.90@6.00, and in two or three instances higher figures. The highest reported sale was 45 Missouri steers averaging 1,432 lbs at $6.20, by R. Strahorn & Co. to Isaac Waixel. There were several fine droves of corn-fed Texas cattle on sale, for which $5.00@5.50 was realized.

Toward the close, the demand fell off and the market weakened a little, the weakness being due to the unexpected heavy receipts by the afternoon trains.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards | $6.25@6.50 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs | 5.75@6.10 |
| Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs | 5.40@5.65 |
| Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs | 5.00@5.30 |
| Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs | 4.00@5.00 |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs | 3.85@4.90 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers | 2.75@3.75 |
| Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered | 4.00@4.50 |
| Cattle—Corn-fed Texas | 4.75@5.40 |

CATTLE SALES.

| *No.* | | *Av.* | *Price.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | choice steers | 1,214 | $6.00 |
| 17 | choice steers | 1,214 | 6.00 |
| 48 | good steers | 1,237 | 5.70 |
| 14 | good steers | 1,154 | 5.55 |
| 24 | good steers | 1,318 | 5.75 |
| 51 | choice steers | 1,263 | 5.75 |
| 31 | good steers | 1,333 | 5.75 |
| 17 | choice steers | 1,503 | 6.00 |
| 12 | good steers | 1,156 | 5.60 |
| 16 | good steers | 1,250 | 5.70 |
| 13 | stock steers | 981 | 5.00 |
| 71 | Texas steers | 744 | 4.00 |
| 44 | Texas steers | 1,015 | 4.62½ |
| 27 | good steers | 1,211 | 5.40 |
| 32 | choice steers | 1,260 | 5.75 |
| 16 | stockers | 914 | 4.87½ |
| 29 | good steers | 1,332 | 5.70 |
| 64 | good steers | 1,196 | 5.60 |
| 48 | choice steers | 1,249 | 5.95 |
| 16 | medium steers | 1,337 | 5.50 |
| 18 | good steers | 1,320 | 5.75 |
| 72 | medium steers | 1,147 | 5.30 |
| 66 | medium steers | 1,028 | 5.10 |
| 62 | good steers | 1,179 | 5.50 |
| 88 | good steers | 1,278 | 5.50 |
| 32 | choice steers | 1,260 | 5.75 |
| 20 | good steers | 1,262 | 5.60 |
| 62 | choice steers | 1,218 | 5.75 |
| 25 | medium steers | 1,132 | 5.15 |
| 14 | choice steers | 1,430 | 6.00 |
| 61 | good steers | 1,261 | 5.60 |
| 15 | choice steers | 1,336 | 5.75 |
| 17 | medium steers | 1,190 | 5.30 |
| 17 | medium steers | 1,096 | 5.30 |
| 16 | good steers | 1,221 | 5.50 |
| 16 | bulls | 1,390 | 4.00 |
| 31 | medium steers | 1,221 | 5.35 |
| 43 | choice steers | 1,320 | 5.85 |
| 27 | choice steers | 1,369 | 5.80 |
| 10 | medium steers | 1,229 | 5.55 |
| 16 | medium steers | 1,205 | 5.30 |
| 32 | good steers | 1,262 | 5.65 |
| 45 | choice steers | 1,432 | 6.20 |
| 45 | choice steers | 1,400 | 6.12½ |

HOGS—The hog trade was dull and weak throughout. The increased supply and less favorable condition of the Eastern markets led shippers to the exercise of greater caution, and holders were obliged to offer lower prices as an inducement to buyers to invest. At a decline of 10c a fair amount of trading was accomplished, though a good many hogs remained in the pens unsold at the close, and indications seemed to point to a still further reduction. The range of the market was $5.20@5.30 for poor to common, $5.35@5.40 for medium, and $5.45@5.50 for good to prime, with most of the transfers at $5.35@5.45. Two sales of extra were reported at $5.70.

HOG SALES.

| *No.* | *Av.* | *Price.* | *No.* | *Av.* | *Price.* | *No.* | *Av.* | *Price.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 41 | 223 | $5.50 | 46 | 269 | $5.45 | 75 | 215 | $5.35 |
| 57 | 216 | 5.20 | 53 | 259 | 5.45 | 57 | 207 | 5.40 |
| 64 | 200 | 5.40 | 167 | 198 | 5.45 | 50 | 218 | 5.40 |
| 58 | 228 | 5.40 | 69 | 222 | 5.45 | 55 | 203 | 5.40 |
| 44 | 305 | 5.00 | 67 | 195 | 5.40 | 47 | 252 | 5.50 |
| 39 | 236 | 5.40 | 69 | 156 | 5.37½ | 47 | 162 | 5.25 |
| 53 | 184 | 5.35 | 57 | 165 | 5.40 | 33 | 163 | 5.25 |
| 63 | 214 | 5.40 | 70 | 249 | 5.70 | 57 | 204 | 5.35 |
| 66 | 203 | 5.40 | 50 | 283 | 5.70 | 66 | 189 | 5.40 |
| 45 | 200 | 5.40 | 76 | 172 | 5.35 | 171 | 183 | 5.40 |
| 55 | 242 | 5.50 | 65 | 189 | 5.30 | 41 | 262 | 5.45 |
| 47 | 185 | 5.40 | 54 | 206 | 5.40 | 133 | 177 | 5.35 |
| 130 | 190 | 5.50 | 55 | 208 | 5.30 | 111 | 225 | 5.40 |
| 118 | 207 | 5.50 | 103 | 267 | 5.35 | | | |

SHEEP—A fair business was transacted in the sheep market at previous prices, or at $4.25@4.75 for poor to common; at $5.00@5.50 for medium; and at $5.75@6.50 for good to choice unshorn.

## LUMBER.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 24.

The wholesale market opened quite active this morning, prices ranging about the same as yesterday. The receipts were light, which enabled dealers to materially reduce the stocks on hand. In the afternoon the heavy snow-storm interrupted business, and quite a number of cargoes were left over. Shingles are in fair demand and firm at $3.37½. Other grades of lumber are unchanged.

Quotations are as follows: Good to choice strips and boards at $16.00@17.00; select boards at $23.00; fair to good boards and strips, $13.00@15.00; joists and scantling, $11.00; common boards and strips at $11.50@12.50; lath, $3.00@3.25; shingles, "A," $3.37½.

The following sales were reported:

Cargo schr Jessie Phillips, from Manistee, 180 m ft. joists and scantling at $11.00.

Cargo schrs Mystic and Three Bells, from Muskegon, 158 and 160 m ft. common, at $12.50 for boards and strips, and $11.00 for 2-inch. Lath, $3.00.

Cargo schr Dolphin, from Grand Haven, 156 m boards and strips at $14.50.

Cargo schr Kate E. Howard, from Ludington, 100 m joists and scantling at $11.00.

Cargo schr Topsey, 153 m boards and strips at $17.00.

Cargo schr Raleigh, 140 m piece stuff at $11.50.

AT THE YARDS.

There was more inquiry on local account, the inquiry being mostly for the different grades of building lumber. Hardwood was in light request. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| First clear | $52.00@55.00 |
| Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch | 47.00@50.00 |
| Third clear, 1 inch | 38.00@40.00 |
| Third clear, thick | 45.00 |
| First and second clear flooring, together, rough | 40.00@42.00 |
| First and second clear siding, together | 23.00@24.00 |
| Common siding | 20.00@21.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, first | 35.00@38.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, second | 30.00@32.00 |
| Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward | 37.00@40.00 |
| A stock boards | 37.00@40.00 |
| B stock boards | 28.00@30.00 |
| Common boards | 15.00@16.00 |
| Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under | 14.00@15.00 |
| Fencing | 14.00@15.00 |
| Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet | 16.00@22.00 |
| Pickets, square | 14.00@15.00 |
| Pickets, flat | 12.00@14.00 |
| Cedar posts, split | 14.00@18.00 |
| Cedar posts, round | 11.00@25.75 |
| Lath | 3.50@3.75 |
| Lath, on track | 3.25@3.50 |
| No. 1 sawed shingles | 1.50@2.00 |
| A or Star | 3.50@3.75 |
| Shingles on track | 3.25@3.50 |
| No. 1 sawed | 1.25@1.50 |

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Oak (dry) | $20.00@35.00 |
| Black walnut | 25.00@60.00 |
| Maple | 14.00@35.00 |
| Ash (dry) | 30.00@40.00 |
| Butternut | 25.00@60.00 |
| Counter tops (select) | 1.00@ 1.50 |
| Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched | @75.00 |
| Axles | 60@ 75 |
| Wagon poles (each) | 55@ 60 |
| Hickory | 50.00@75.00 |
| Box boards | 35.00@40.00 |
| Common | 20.00@25.00 |
| Clear | 30.00@40.00 |
| Culls | 12.00@14.00 |

## MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............April 24.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 200 shade trees, 153 cases canned goods, 21 brls apples, 3 tons rags, 1 ton old iron.
Stmr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, 200 m ft lumber.
Stmr Little Belle, Muskegon, 93 m ft lumber, 150 m lath.
Stmr South Haven, South Haven, 50 m ft lumber, 46 m timber.
Stmr Milton, White Lake, 140 m ft lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 120 m ft lumber.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, 140 m ft lumber.
Schr Lucy Graham, Sag Harbor, 1,240 pkgs fish.
Schr Madison, Grand Haven, 65 cds wood.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Jacksonport, 7,000 cedar posts.
Schr Jesse Philips, Manistee, 180 m ft lumber.
Schr St. Peter, Manistee, 85 m ft lumber, 200 m lath.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 195 m ft lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Kitte E. Howard, Ludington, 100 m ft lumber.
Schr E. G. Gray, Muskegon, 110 m ft lumber.
Schr Mary Booth, White River, 125 m ft lumber.

CLEARED............April 24.

Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, light.
Prop Chas. Reitz, Manistee, light.
Schr Presto, Manistee, light.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, light.
Schr Gen. Seigle, Manistee, light.
Schr J. H. Holmes, Manistee, light.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, light.
Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, light.
Schr Madison, Pentwater, light.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, light.
Scow Milton, Whitehall, light.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 217 pkgs groceries, 50 pkgs dry goods, 20 kegs beer, 400 pcs stone-ware, 53 pkgs hardware, 1 iron safe, 2 horses and wagon, 1 piano.
Schr American Union, Buffalo, 31,198 bu corn.
Schr Mary Booth, White River, light.
Schr Kate E. Howard, Ludington, light.
Scow J. B. Chapin, Manistee, light.
Schr Jessie Philips, Manistee, light.
Scow Annie Tomine, Manistee, 5 tons hay, 300 bu oats, 200 bu corn.
Schr Alvin Bronson, Buffalo, 11,952 18-56 bu corn.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, light.
Schr St. Peter, Pentwater, light.

FROM MACKINAW.

MACKINAW, April 24.—Mercury, 30 degrees. Northern Transportation Company's propellers off northeast of Bound Island; tried all day yesterday to break ice, but did not succeed.

AU SAUBLE, April 24.—Ice still firm and solid.

PORT AUSTIN, Mich, April 24.—Wind light, northwest; clear and pleasant. Lake packed with broken ice.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were inactive. The asking rates are 15c for corn and 16c for wheat to Buffalo.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00; Ludington, $2.75@3.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $4.00; Menominee, $3.25@3.50; Pentwater, $2.75@3.00; White River, $2.75@3.00; Grand Haven, $2.25@2.50; Saugatuck, $2.50; Bay City, coming up, $3.50.

Salt from Saginaw at 20@25c per brl. No charters reported.

DETROIT, April 22.—Coarse freight rates are not established. Grain is offering more freely; to-day 13½c was offered for a vessel to load wheat to Oswego.

ITEMS.

The tug Drake, with the scow Sea Bird in tow, from South Haven, is expected in this evening.

—The price paid for the tug Robt. Torrent was $10,000.

—Thirty-four vessels are lying at Manitowoc awaiting an opportunity to leave; none of them are damaged. The propeller St. Joseph was unable to reach Two Rivers, there being so much ice in Manitowoc Bay. The officers report seeing an ice belt from five to ten miles in width, from a little this side of Sheboygan north to Two Rivers, and beyond.

—The schr Marquette, ashore at Grand Island, Lake Superior, is to be visited, and her anchors, chains, capstan, etc., are to be recovered.

—The small steamer, Dime, from Buffalo, has arrived at Port Dover, via Chippewa Creek, en route for Lake Superior.

—The ice at Brighton appears to be broken considerably, and no doubt will leave the bay very soon.

—The schooner Mary Taylor was on Saturday working her way from Presquisle Point through the ice to reach a wharf to load.

—The Northern Transportation Company have commenced work on their new dock at Glen Haven, and lost what work they had done by the ice.

—Between twenty-five and thirty lumber and wood vessels are at Milwaukee either wind-bound or driven back by the ice.

—The ice at Harrisville is said to be about 20 inches thick and very solid, but broken in large cakes.

—The Point aux Barques light was lighted for the first time this season on Saturday evening last, the 12th inst.

—The ice between Green Bay and Oconto is broken and piled up, but north of there it is solid.

—Capt. Pheatt's dock at Good Harbor was crowded over by ice on the 1st of the month.

—Advices from L'Anse, Mich., are, that it will soon be unsafe to drive teams on the bay. The ice is becoming porous round the shore, and there is open water in places. Portage River is open from Keweenaw Bay to Portage Lake, but the lake is not likely to open at present.

—The fleet of vessels at Detroit, bound for Oswego, are preparing to leave for the latter port.

—The strong northeast wind has driven the ice in Lake Huron to the lower extremity of the lake, thus forming a blockade.

—The schr Morning Light, grain-loaded for Oswego, was to leave Detroit on the 23d inst. for the canal.

—The new schrs Dan Lyons and O. M. Bond sailed from Detroit on Monday for Chicago.

—From an exchange we abstract the following, which shows the date on which navigation has opened at Port Colborne for the past fifteen years:

| *Year.* | *Date.* | *Year.* | *Date.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1859 | April 1 | 1867 | April 18 |
| 1860 | April 16 | 1868 | April 1 |
| 1861 | April 16 | 1869 | April 23 |
| 1862 | April 4 | 1870 | April 21 |
| 1863 | April 5 | 1871 | March 28 |
| 1864 | April 13 | 1872 | April 21 |
| 1865 | April 17 | 1873 | April 21 |
| 1866 | April 28 | | |

—Messrs. Scott & Brown of Detroit have made the following sales of vessels this season: Barge Windsor to Chicago parties for $12,000; schooner E. A. Mayes to Erie parties for $25,500; schooner Star of Hope to Ashtabula parties for $9,000; bark Summer Cloud to Chicago parties for $18,000; schooner H. A. Richmond, this city, for $4,000; schooner Anglo Saxon, this city, for $18,000; steamer Gem, — Campbell to P. Tregent, for $2,000; barge Star of the North, this city, for $5,500; a new vessel being built at East Saginaw, Scott & Brown to Chicago parties for $21,000 for the hull without fit-out. She is to be ready June 1.

THREADS.

J. & P. COATS'
BEST SIX-CORD
White and Black Threads

Are soft finished, without the use of any substance whatever to produce an artificial gloss, thereby preserving the superior strength of six-cord thread. The new shade of black has a silken polish, and all numbers are warranted six-cord to 100 inclusive.

For Sale by all Dry Goods Dealers.

ASK FOR J. & P. COATS' BLACK,
And use it for Machine Sewing.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-sixth-st., 25x180, at $125.
Indiana-av., east front, north of Thirty-fifth-st., 50x165; only $110 a foot.
Indiana-av., two 25 ft lots north of Thirty-sixth-st: $90 a foot.
Ellis-av., north of Thirty-sixth-st., 50x138, $130.
South Park boulevard, east front, near Forty-first-st., 100x150; very cheap.
Northwest corner Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-fifth-st., 100x170; cheap if taken soon.
Northeast corner Wabash-av. and Fifty-fourth-st., 150x160; cheap.
House and lot on South Park-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; only $8,000.
Houses on Third-av., between Harrison and Polk-st.; from $6,000 to $7,500. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5, Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—BY M. HALL, OWNER, 26 CENTRAL Union Block, Market-st. entrance, or evening at 890 Fulton-st.: West Lake-st.—78⅓ feet, corner of Valentine-st., 2 blocks west of Western-av., just outside of fire limits, at the low price of $75 per foot, easy terms; a fine corner for business purposes; a block of 4 frame buildings would rent for $2,500 a year. Davis-st.—1½ blocks from cars, nearly new house of 8 rooms, water, $2,700; $400 cash, $1,200 in 5 years, balance monthly if desired. Fulton-st.—No. 886, first-class house, lot 25x140; water, gas pipes, shade trees; $4,750. Julien-st.—Near Milwaukee-av. and Wood-st., $600. Taylor-st.—Close to Western-av., new house, 12 rooms, very cheap; $2,800. Ogden-av.—Two blocks south of Twelfth-av., 150 feet wide; lot 25x125 feet wide; $1,600, worth $1,800.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, BATH-room, pantry, and closets, on leased ground, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st., with or without furniture. Apply to JAS. T. ALLEN, 105 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COTTAGE, LOT, AND barn, on South Side, near horse and steam cars. great bargain, $1,000 cash. J. C. MAGILL, 81 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SECURE IT TO-DAY, BRICK COTtage and lot, near Thirty-seventh-st. and State; $2,500; bring funds and secure it; possession at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON TWENTY-eighth-st.; price $1,600; $250 cash, balance on easy terms. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER FOR A FEW DAYS LOTS or blocks in our new subdivision at acre prices. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE ON LEASED LOT ON ADA-st., near Randolph, $400 cash; lease paid up for five years. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Ada, basement and 3-story octagon stone front house, 15 rooms, finished with all modern improvements. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—25X100 FT. AND 30X100 FT. ON WEST Washington-st., between Jefferson and Desplaines. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., NEAR WOOD-ST., 2-story frame house, brick foundation, 10 rooms, barn, and lot 21⅓x132 ft. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., N. E. CORNER THIRTY-seventh., 99x178 feet, outside of fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY LEVI WING & CO., 178 DEARborn-st.: House and lot, 179 Walnut-st., $4,600.
House and lot, Thirty-first-st., near Wabash-av.
House and lot, Colfax-av., near Thirty-second-st.
House and lot, West Washington-st., near Ada.
House and lot, West Adams-st., near Campbell-av.
100x150, Original Town of Ravenswood.
50x150, Langley-av., south of Forty-second-st.
Large lot, corner Desplaines and Mather-sts.
All bargains. Owners must have money.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 43 SOUTH MAY-ST.—HOUSE, brick basement, 14 rooms, two bath rooms, furnace, hot and cold water, gas, and all modern conveniences; lot 26x120 to alley; location one of the pleasantest in the city; between Washington and Madison-sts.; convenient to business centre, and within a few blocks of Union Park; can be had at a bargain if taken previous to May 1. B. F. CULVER, 147 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

FOR SALE—2 THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES—marble fronts—together with lots, situated on the northeast corner Union Park Place and Carroll-av.; houses have all the modern improvements, sub-basements, bath rooms, water-basins, furnace, ranges, brick barns, and everything requisite for first-class houses; the vicinity is first-class, and these houses will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the premises to the owner. T. E. COURTNEY.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR WOOD, SIX new brick two-story and basement houses; octagon fronts; modern improvements; complete; $10,500 and $12,500, on easy terms. Inquire as above, or at 28 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, AND 25 FEET, DEARborn-st., near Harrison; $14,000. $2,000 cash.
A bargain in 5 or 20 acres, all subdivided, near depot at South Englewood.
Block of ground near corner Halsted and Twelfth-sts.; would exchange and pay money.
AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—PARTIES LOOKING FOR IMPROVED or unimproved property can find a choice list at the West Side Agency. West Side property a specialty. Particular attention given to non-residents. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LOTS ON WASHington-st., east of railroad tract. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSES; will be ready for occupancy May 1; with all of the improvements; small payment down, balance long time. R. FOWLER, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 864 INDIANA-ST., near Oakley; cheap. $1,500.
Lot corner LaSalle and Erie-sts., east front.
W. H. PHARE, 143 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

FOR SALE—388 WASHINGTON-ST.—THE FINE large house, lot 50x200 feet; barn cost $5,000; will sell very cheap; only $5,000 cash required; must be sold this week if at all; possession May 1. E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 620 HUBBARD-ST., CORNER OF Lincoln. Lot 75x125. This can be had at a bargain, if taken before May 1. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE ON Erie-st., between Robey and Hoyne, with lot; terms easy. S. M MILLARD, 126 South Clark-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE LOT ON BRYant-av., 50x156 feet to an alley. This is the most desirable street south of Douglas-place. W. H. PHARE, 143 LaSalle-st., Major Block, ground floor.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, COTTAGE WITH basement and lot, No. 306 Thirty-third-st., one block west of State-st.; 7 rooms, closets, and new barn. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-sts. Parties wishing to build, no money required down; also 5 new homes containing 10 rooms each, $500 cash, balance on terms to suit. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., ABOUT 50 feet north of Monroe-st. Terms to suit; must be sold. Apply to ELIJAH SMITH, Trustee. Room 1, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PLACE, NO. 460 CALUmet-av., corner Thirty-first-st.; will sell either 2 or 4 lots with house; long time, and easy terms. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—TWO BEAUTIFUL SWELL-FRONT, French roof, 3-story brick houses, for only 3 days longer; this is the last chance for the best bargain on West Side; will be rented if not sold at that time; quick, or you lose the prize; situated two blocks from Union Park, on West Monroe-st. Apply to J. H. BRAYNARD, 649 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—100x150 FT ON COLFAX-AV., BEtween Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOT ON NORTH SIDE; WILL take part pay in painting; no cash down. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NICE STONE FRONT HOUSE AND 30-foot lot near Union Park for only $8,500; cheap as dirt. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., 237 feet front, on Adams and Jackson-sts., one block west of Western-av., with 3 houses; offered at 50 per cent less than lots are retailing for in the neighborhood.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, LOT, AND BARN, 43 Winchester-av. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 139 PARK-AV., AT a bargain. THOMAS FREEMAN, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD—HANDSOME NEW 8-room cottage, 50 Artesian-av.; large lot, with good yard. Will be sold at a bargain, upon easy terms. Apply to G. F. WORK & CO., 182 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, HOT AND COLD water, and good barn, on Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st. JAMES A. COWLES, Room 17, corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—A VERY GOOD STONE-FRONT house on Vincennes-av., near Wahpansah, at a great bargain. R. FOWLER, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY IN TWO AND FIVE acre tracts in Lill & Diversy's Subdivision, Section 29, 40, 14:
Lots on Madison, Wilcox, and Monroe-sts.
25 feet corner Robey and First-sts.
Lots on Lincoln, Wrightwood, and Seminary-avs.
Lot on Chicago-av., corner Robey-st., $1,050.
25 feet fronting on North and Clybourne-avs.
PHELPS & BICHL, 126 South Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—120 OR 122 FEET CORner Centre-av. and Tylor-st.; this property is well located for a block of residences, 20 minutes' walk from Court-House; $500 cash if improved immediately; also 25 feet on Washington-st., near Hoyne; street paved; such property has sewer, gas, and water. 129 feet southeast corner Vincennes and Egan-avs. E. W. HOGERT, Room 16, 128 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—A 9-ROOM Gothic house, lot 42x233, only $7,500. Call on H. J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av., or owner at 570 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—BARGAIN—NORTHeast cor. Cass and Indiana-sts., 75x160 feet, only $14,500 if taken at once. The cheapest and most desirable residence lot on the North Side. A few days only. $14,000 has been repeatedly refused. This property will soon bring 50 per cent more than present price.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—99 YEARS LEASES—33X44 FEET ON State-st., near Randolph.
33x110 feet adjoining Michigan Avenue Hotel.
40x170 on Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court, with good house and barn, No. 451. This lease includes 20 years privilege of purchase.
There are no leases in the market like these. No re-appraisals during entire term.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—48X110 FEET ON HARRISON-ST., BEtween Clinton and Jefferson. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 810 MICHIGAN-AV., FURNISHED or unfurnished; 14 rooms; all modern improvements. Price easy terms. Apply on premises, or to R. M. CANNON, Board of Trade.

FOR SALE—BELOW BOTTOM PRICES—SMALL neat cottage and lot on Fourth-st., near Oakley; $1,500 if rented to-day; $300 down, balance monthly. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, 48x134, FULlerton-av., near Racine-av.; a bargain. Cottage and lot, Wentworth-av.; monthly payments. House (11 rooms) and lot, Walnut-st., monthly payments. BOYD & WISNER, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES NOS. 60 AND 64 TWENTY-third-st., between Prairie and Calumet-av., with 100 feet of ground. J. F. SALTER, 441 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY COTTAGE, AND LOT, in Cottage Grove, No. 32 Thirty-eighth-st., only $4,600; quarter down. Inquire of the Owner, 66 Vincennes-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 890 WEST Madison-st., near Hoyne. ABNER TAYLOR, 441 Wabash-av.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONTS, 4-STORY (OCTAgon). 1151 and 1153 Michigan-av.; $13,500.
1130 Michigan-av.; $18,000.
Prairie-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.; $18,000.
$1,000 down, balance in 5 years. The houses on Prairie-av. have swelled rears as well as fronts, and are finished in the most complete style; water-bowls, bath-room, two water-closets, fancy ceilings, frescoed halls, doors all grained, plated and bronzed door-knobs; are elegant and finished places; or will take first payment in real estate.
E. ASHLEY MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 180 PARK-AV., WITH furniture, barn, and 23 years' lease of lot. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID OCTAGON MARBLE house, with fancy ceilings, bay window, stone steps, and elegant finish. I want money; will sell low; $7,000 can remain 4 years. E. MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING NO. 163 CALUMET-av., north of Twenty-fourth-st., lot 25x180 to alley; two-story frame and brick basement, dining-room and kitchen on first floor, with parlors; large hall, closet in every room in the house, gas fixtures, furnace, and carpets included, and will sell part of furniture if desired. If not sold by May 15, will rent to a good tenant, furnished or unfurnished. Can give possession any time between now and June 1, at which time the owner is going away. Apply on the premises any week day after 4 o'clock p. m., or at Room 13, Metropolitan Block, B. F. GUYTON.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE ON INDIana-av. near Twentieth-st., with or without furniture. MATSON HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—TERMS TO SUIT—large new cottage, 50 feet; corner lot; south front; desirable location; will take 120 acres good Government entered land in Missouri in part payment. D. P. WARNER & CO., successors to Heald & Warner, 126 South Clark, after May 1, Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—$2,500 CASH, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, 2-story and basement house and lot, with good barn on Rebecca-st., very near Blue Island-av., horse cars; great bargain. GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—3 HOUSES—NEW—7 ROOMS, FORTY-third-st., corner Langley, $4,000.
4 new octagon fronts, Indiana-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., 14 rooms; these are bargains.
No. 18 Stanton-av., 2-story brick basement, $6,000.
50 feet South Dearborn, near Taylor, $350 per foot.
FRED K. SMITH, 124 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—AT A GREAT bargain, a house and lot for $550 cash, on Ferdinand-st., between Leavitt and Oakley, fourth house east of Oakley-st. Apply to WILLIAM GIBSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE 1½ STORIES, CAMPBELL-av., corner Wilcox-st., $4,000; cottage on Butterfield-st., near Egan-av., $2,200. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD HOUSES AND lots, on Jackson and Adams-sts, east of California-av. Address McCALLY, Builder, 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST., 25x130 FEET, 100 feet west of Paulina-st.; cheap, if taken soon. A. BLAKE, 127 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—108X83, northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts., price, $6,000. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NORTHEAST CORNER of Thirty-seventh-st., 99x178 ft. Outside of fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., 100x124 feet, corner Western-av. and Monroe-st.
100x134 feet, corner Western-av. and Wilcox-st.
100x150 feet, Jackson-st., east of Oakley-st.; $8,000.
61x200 feet, Monroe-st., east of Oakley-st.
99 feet, Monroe-st., east of Oakley-st.
130 feet, Jackson-st., 2½ blocks west of Western-av.; $4,500.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE 384 MICHIGAN-av., fully furnished, 14 rooms. W. J. BARNEY, 163 East Randolph-st.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HIGHWOOD, BETWEEN EVANSTON and Lake Forest, on the lake shore, in a beautiful park, with vigorous growth of large shade trees, gravel-walks and drives.
$800, cottage, partially finished, $10 monthly until paid.
$1,200, cottage, side wing, two piazzas, bay window, inside blinds, $50 down, $20 monthly, including interest until paid.
$1,500, cottage, same style; cash down $50, monthly, $20; 3 years. $1,000 in 5 years.
$2,000, very stylish cottage, front and side piazza, bay window, hall, parlor, sitting, dining, and family-room, rear addition, with kitchen and wood-shed; same terms.
$3,000, 2-story frame, with rear addition; $50 down, $20 monthly.
$4,000, spacious brick, near W. W. Boyington's palatial residence. This residence will be rented at $50 month, payable in board; has fine view of Lake, and can be filled with summer boarders.
$4,000, 2-story brick with 2-story brick addition, parlor, sitting, family, and dining-room, first floor; piazza and bay window, 5 chambers and 6 closets; any terms, no matter how favorable.
All above houses have desirable lots.
Houses built to suit, and sold on as favorable terms.
Houses are carefully and substantially built, one hour from Chicago; yearly commutation, 13 cents a ride. The terms on which I offer these houses will cost you only what you are now paying for rent; so you can decide between a ride of one hour to your own home on trains that carry a large number of the wealthiest merchants of Chicago past Highwood to their palatial residences in Lake Forest, or hang ¼ to ¾ of an hour on rear of street-car to rented house in poor location, subjecting yourself to annoyance of frequent removals and ever advancing price of rents.
E. ASHLEY MEARS, Residence Highwood; office 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—A NEW AND BEAUtiful house with one acre of ground, delightfully situated upon a wooded ridge in town of Lake View, near the lake shore, 2½ miles north of Lincoln Park; house two stories, 10 rooms, bath-room and water closets, hot and cold water, all modern improvements; furnace in basement, first-class furnace and kitchen range; everything entirely new; house never yet occupied; can be had at a bargain and upon easy terms. This is a rare opportunity to secure a beautiful country home within one hour's ride by street cars from the heart of the city. B. F. CULVER, 147 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—A FINE NEW house, fronting the University grounds and lake, on easy terms and at low figures. Houses and lots in various parts of the village. Lots in Evanston and South Evanston at low figures. A fine house on Chicago-av. to rent. THEODORE REESE, Real Estate Dealer, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD, NEAR THE DEPOT, large, new, modern house, 11 rooms, cellar, and cistern, large lot, 30 minutes from Wells-st. depot. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—25 PER CENT GUARANTEED—YOU can buy lots at Hinsdale, and pay one-half the appraised value in 4 years, at 73 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., A very desirable residence at Winnetka, with 1 acre of ground; house contains 11 rooms, furnace, mantels, bath-room, brick cellar, and other conveniences. In consequence of owner removing East will sell at the low figure of $5,700 for a few days.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT NORTHWESTERN CARshops; well located; title perfect; one-sixth cash, balance 4 years. LARKINS & JENKS, 145 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—FROM 1 TO 10 ACRES, BETWEEN Chicago and Washington Heights, and on the line of the proposed Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad; excellent for subdividing. D. W. SANDERS, 705 South State-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—TWO 10-ACRE BLOCKS, ADJOINING the Northwestern car-shops, at a great bargain, by the owner. Address D 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE LOT ON MADISON-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts., Hyde Park; trees on it, near depot, sidewalk, fence, gas pipes laid; offered at a great bargain for one-half cash. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK—A NO. 1 house for $5,000. Also a cottage to rent at $20 a month, by C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 54 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT WINNETKA—LARGE GOTHIC cottage, 10 rooms, bath-room, brick cellar, cistern, ice-house, well, carriage-house, stables, sheds, hennery, fine garden, 350 grape-vines, cherry, pear, and apple-trees, evergreens, shrubbery, &c., one acre of oak grove, in all five acres, elevated 70 feet above Lake Michigan, occupied by Mr. Walker. Look at it. Price reasonable, and easy terms. Inquire of G. T. CLINE, 335 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN, A FINE HOUSE (WITH lot) with all modern improvements. Apply to LYMAN BRIDGES & CO., corner Sangamon and Carroll.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT A BARGAIN—$200—on Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, and Fifty-seventh-sts; all fenced; beautiful place for residence. Also property to exchange. 171 East Madison-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE BUILDING SITES at Egandale, near Drexel Boulevard and parks; fine growth of ornamental trees. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL IMPROVED places at Hyde Park and Oakland. Some offered at great bargains. Also, two good houses to rent at Hyde Park. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON, NEAR depot, choice lot 50x250. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT LOMBARD, A nice house, with large lot, cheap and easy terms. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, TO PARTIES who will build good houses I am offering a number of choice lots at much less than market price. Call for a plat and terms. JOHN CULVER, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN EVANSTON, 33 FT. FRONT by 150 deep, with sidewalks and trees, for $300. Terms, one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, or $10 monthly payments. Liberal terms to parties who will build. ROBERT COMMONS, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—A FEW more of those desirable lots; only $10 cash; $5 monthly till paid for. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES IN S. E. ¼ OF SEC. 14, Morgan Park Addition to Washington Heights; a bargain for cash. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 8-10 ACRES FRONTING EAST ON Douglas Park, and south on Douglas Park boulevard. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—BEAUTIFUL HOUSE with large grounds; also several choice lots. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR BUDAN-ST., ON FORTY-ninth, choice lot at a bargain. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA—NEW 2-STORY HOUSE, 8 rooms; large lot; price $3,500; easy terms. Apply on the premises to E. J. CLINTON, or to WM. RANDOLPH & CO., 29 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—COTTAGE AT ENGLEwood, on Gunn-st. (Sixtieth-st.), 7 rooms, lot 50x125, nicely improved. Also cottage of 8 rooms, lot 50x125, on southwest corner of Ft. Wayne-av. and Rodney-st., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts. W. J. BARNEY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 139 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—5 ACRE LOTS; HIGH STATE OF CULtivation; good dry land; 22 miles from Chicago, on Fort Wayne Railroad; one-fourth mile from Hobart; population, 1,000; price, including city lot, $500; cash, $25; balance, $10 monthly. Office days, Monday and Friday, 9 to 3. J. EARLE, Room 3, basement, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR TO RENT—NEW HOUSE and lot at Oak Park, 8 miles west of Chicago, on C. & N. W. R. R.; terms easy. Apply to H. SCHROEDER, 140 North Union-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES IN SEC. 15, 39, 13, AT A bargain. J. W. WAUGHOP, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AT WHEATON, MY CHOICE home near the college and depot; house 10 rooms; good cellars, wells, and cistern; large grounds 2½ acres, 500 bearing fruit trees, small fruits, large evergreens, and shade trees. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, WITH large grounds, at $1,500, $1,800, $2,500, $3,500, $4,500, $5,000, and up to $25,000, on any terms desired; also, houses to rent. Inquire of the owner, at 73 and 74 Dearborn-st., main floor, or at Hinsdale. O. J. STOUGH.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—DESIRABLE BUILDING lots for sale on graveled and sewered street. No finer location. CRAFTS & SNOW, 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—I HAVE one elegant place, with one or more acres, at a great bargain. Also, a large new house, and one or more acres, at $3,500.
A nice place of 7 rooms, and 5 acres of land, at a great bargain, on monthly payments.
A good place of 8 rooms, and ⅓ acre of land for $2,000; very easy terms.
A neat, small place for $1,500; easy terms. Call on the owner, at 73 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A NEAT GOTHIC dwelling, brick basement, 8 rooms, hard and soft water, and furnace; lot 142x132 feet, with fruit and shade trees; easy terms. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-sts, Room 2.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—5 ACRES AT Cornell, corner Seventy-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.; the block is fenced and good house on same; will be sold at "rock bottom" price, on liberal terms. HULBURD & CO., 25 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—A SPLENDID BARgain—125 feet two blocks from depot, $30 per foot; ⅓ cash, balance 1 and 2 years. HULBURD & CO., 25 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LOTS AT CORNELL TO parties who will build immediately, on monthly payments. Labor and material furnished those desiring to build. Address W 79, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWN of Lyons, Cook County, Ill., 1 mile west of Riverside, on Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. SCHRADER BROS., 122 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT DOWNER'S GROVE, 20 MILES from Chicago, farms, near village and depot; houses and lots, and building lots, by J. H. LYMAN, No. 77 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE AT WASHINGTON Heights, in Secs. 11, 14, and 23. Address C 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 FOOT LOT IN KENWOOD, OR Hyde Park. Address, stating exact location, with price and terms, Z 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOT ON BLUE ISLAND-AV., AT or near junction of Mitchell-st. Address, giving lowest terms, G 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TWO-STORY FRAME, OR NICE cottage-house, with modern improvements, worth $4,500 to $5,000, located north of Thirty-second-st. and east of State. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—CENTRAL INSIDE PROPERTY, either business or residence, in exchange for good suburban lots and acres, close in, and very cheap. Address K 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—I HAVE AN ALL CASH CUSTOMER for a residence in good location. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### West Side.

75 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, en suite, with excellent board in the same block; from May 1. Inquire at once.

123 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, with use of piano; table board, $5 per week; please call at east side of hall.

216 FULTON-ST.—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH all modern improvements, with good board, to man and wife or three gentlemen. Possession on the 1st of May. Apply at the brick house, 216 Fulton-st., corner of Peoria.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board with nicely furnished rooms and first-class board.

376 MONROE-ST., WEST OF ABERDEEN—A large second-story front room and dressing room, with board.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN A PRIvate family, with large front room nicely furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A VERY FINE SUITE OF unfurnished rooms with board; house contains modern improvements, and surrounded by fine grounds; location and accommodations No. 1.

HAVE A NICE SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS WITH every convenience, including marble mantel in house, on Park-av., near Robey-st.; also a large back room with water, gas, and closet. Price for suite unfurnished, with board for two, $20; for large room furnished, with board for two, $16. Family consists of two adults. I want four boarders. Attached to house is barn and large carriage house. Address C 44, Tribune office.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE—114 AND 116 WEST MADIson-st. Just opened; everything first-class. Pleasant rooms, single or en suite. $2 per day; table board, $5 per week.

### South Side.

18 EAST HARRISON-ST.—A FRONT ROOM TO rent, with board. Also day boarders accommodated.

43 HUBBARD-COURT — NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

122 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION OF CALumet—A handsomely furnished front room with board; also a small room; house first-class.

143 THIRD-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, TWO splendid parlors, unfurnished, except carpets, separate or together.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOM FURNISHED with board for two at $18 a week; house has all modern improvements; families accommodated with table board.

494 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS, EN SUITE and single, on first and second floors, with first-class board; also a few day-boarders can be accommodated.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., NEAR TWENTY-ninth—A nice, cheerful family hotel. Single room $7.

550 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD. A few day boarders accommodated.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.—GURNISHED ROOMS AND board for gentlemen and wives or gentlemen; no children.

764 WABASH-AV., NICE ROOMS, WITH OR without board.

977 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTY-FIRST-st.—A suite of rooms, unfurnished, to rent, first-class board; will furnish carpets, if required.

1017 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD A suite of rooms nicely furnished; also some single rooms for gentlemen; all first-class.

### North Side.

208 SEDGWICK-ST. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for lady and gentleman, or single men, at $5 a week; 3 minutes' walk to the cars.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A LADY IN DELICATE HEALTH, OF very retiring habits, wishes a nice room with closets, water, bath, etc., in some quiet family in South Chicago, east of State-st., for a few months; means limited; style no object. Address B 43, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND TWO sons, between Lake-st. and Adams, from Robey to Halsted; will furnish their own rooms. Address Z 98, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, IMmediately in good locality; best of references given and required. Address X 62, Tribune office.

BOARD—SUITE OF ROOMS AND BOARD FOR gentleman, wife, two small children, and nurse, on South Side, east of State-st. Address, stating terms and location, S, 3 Exchange Building.

BOARD—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM with board, for gentleman and wife; private family preferred. Address D 64, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN OF UNEXCEPtionable habits and reference, in a strictly private family, where pleasant society and the comforts of a home can be enjoyed; would not object to an agreeable room-mate. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms and locality, Z 100, Tribune office.

BOARD—THREE OR FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms, with board, about the middle of May, for a family of six; in city or suburbs. Address, stating location and terms, Z 68, Tribune office.

## WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED SLEEPing-room in some building or business block on the South Side; rent not to exceed $12 per month. Address C 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES FOR FIRST-class tenants in all parts of the city. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, for school purposes, one or two stories, say about 4,000 square feet, in a building situated between Chicago-av. and Division-st., on or near Clark-st., to be occupied on the 1st of September next. Address Dyhrenfurth College, 284 and 286 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH 7 OR 8 rooms, somewhere between Harrison, Adams, Halsted, and Morgan-sts.; the best of references given. Address C 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM south of Twenty-second-st. and east of State, or would share room with another gentleman; rent not to exceed $10 per month. Address Z 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOMS IN VICINIty of Halsted and Madison-sts. Address Q 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 8 OR 9 rooms, on South Side, near street cars. Address W., Room 34, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, a nice furnished front room on the South Side. With a widow lady preferred. Address D 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE OF 7 OR 8 rooms, east of State and north of Twenty-ninth-st.; would like a small barn. Parties having such can find a respectable and responsible tenant if rent does not exceed $50 a month, by addressing X 12, Tribune office, or calling at 522 Cottage Grove-av., to-day.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PARTY OF 3 YOUNG gentlemen desire a double and single room connecting, with or without board. References exchanged. Address, stating terms and location, U 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 2-STORY HOUSE IN THE South Division, 10 to 12 rooms, south of Fourteenth-st., rent $1,100 per year, by prompt paying tenant, possession May 1. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MIDDLE OF MAY 10 rooms, South or West Side; will not go south of Adams-st. Address D 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—28 MORE LIVE MEN, LIGHT WORK and big pay for the summer. SMITH BROS., 174 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 12 TO 14-ROOM DWELLing with modern improvements, in a pleasant neighborhood, and near line of horse cars; will be taken on a lease if desired, and if the property is in good repair, satisfactory assurances will be given that it will be kept so; rent not over $1,200. Apply to or address Providence Tool Company, 68 Lake-st.

## DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MISS LOUISE STENDEL (DRESDEN), or any person knowing her residence, is hereby requested, in order to hear something advantageous, to forward her address, under chiffre, F. B. DRESDEN, to Tribune office.

PERSONAL—IF ANY ONE KNOWS THE WHEREabouts of John M. Peyton, please send his address to G 94 Tribune office.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:
HOUSES—SOUTH DIVISION.
Two 2-story frame houses, 620 and 622 Wabash-av.; 9 rooms each.
Large 3-story and basement brick house on Wabash-av., near Harmon-court; 17 rooms; $2,200 a year.
126 Vincennes-av., brick house, 9 rooms; $60 per month.
Marble-front houses on Langley-av., 10 rooms each; $75 per month.
A large list of houses to rent in all parts of the city by W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, AND FURNIture for sale at a great bargain; rent very cheap. Apply to 282 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, GOOD locality, modern improvements, immediate possession if desired. LEVI WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF FOUR ROOMS, $25; 1 OF 3 small rooms, $12, No. 623 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 8 ROOMS. A bargain. Call at 25 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—MAY 1, 6-ROOM COTTAGE 209 McGregor-st. between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, about 4 blocks west of State-st. Inquire of G. W. SHELDON, Custom-House.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—The lease for two years of a house in perfect order, and furniture, nearly new, for sale, located north of Twelfth-st. on Michigan-av. Every modern convenience, 9 rooms, beside kitchen, 2 bath rooms, laundry, cellar, etc. To a person having the means of buying furniture, this is a rare opportunity. JOSEPH B CRAWFORD & CO., 150 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE city, low to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 OR 12 ROOMS, NO. 307 North Paulina-st., with large yard and barn. Will be rented for a term of years, if desired. HITCHCOCK, DUPEE & EVARTS, 52 Bryant Block.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling 213 North State-st., near Chicago-av., with complete modern improvements; rent, $1,000. Apply on the premises after 10 a. m.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE, 4 FRAME HOUSES, 9 rooms, marble mantel, gas and grate, on North Paulina-st., from May 1. Good neighborhood. $40 per month. Inquire at 103½ North Paulina-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, NO. 34 WALNUT-ST., NEAR Union Park, containing 9 rooms. Apply to HENRY F. ISHAM, 16 Congress-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE BRICK HOUSE, octagon front, all conveniences; elegant location, corner of State and Ontario-sts., North Side. HOWARD, 201 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE 1104 Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; price, $1,500; $200 cash, balance monthly; rent $60 per month. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front house on Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st., No. 651, by R. FOWLER, 162 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 73 LINCOLN st., near Washington-av., 6 rooms. Inquire 674 Washington-av., corner Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front house of 12 rooms and large attic, east front, with good brick barn, on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st. Inquire of D. H. LINCOLN & CO., 188 Madison-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 464 WEST INDIANA-ST., and other cottages and houses. W. WALLER, No. 8, 320 State-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—FIRST-CLASS BRICK house corner Webster-av. and Dayton-st. Inquire of H. H. GAGE, corner Webster-av. and Tremont-st., or of SCOTT & GAGE, 321 South Halsted-st., between 1 and 3 p. m.

TO RENT — THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front house, 115 Calumet-av., 15 rooms, all the modern improvements; also large barn; gas fixtures and furnace go with house. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 594 Wabash-av., 10 rooms, modern improvements. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN, HOUSE 99½ AND 101 Stewart-av., corner of Barber-st., 14 rooms; and barn in rear, room for 16 horses, hay, etc., key at No. 99. Will paint to suit. O. M'DONNELL, 171 East Madison-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—NO. 795 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., large 2-story frame house, near horse and steam cars; water and gas; $65 per month. Inquire ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, BEING 7 ROOMS and bath room of building No. 326 West Madison-st. $60 per month.
Cottage No. 76 Walnut-st., 6 rooms. $30 per month.
Dwellings Nos 490 and 492 Wabash-av., containing 11 rooms each; bath room, furnace, etc. $1,050 each per annum.
286 Dayton-st., frame house, 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, etc. $45 per month.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished; Wabash-av., south of Eighteenth-st.; 7 rooms, bath room, hot and cold water etc. Address Z 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, 1496 PRAIRIE-av., with reservation of right to occupy one room by owner. Rent, $50 per month. Inquire at 1494 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STONE FRONT HOUSE, three stories and basement, with or without furniture; $225 per month. Inquire at 586 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 607 WEST MONROE-ST., two stories and basement, small barn; $900. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY HOUSE, NO. 19 SOUTH Desplaines-st., containing 8 rooms, or each floor separately, each containing 4 rooms and closets, with gas and water. Inquire at No. 124 West Randolph-st., Room No. 2.

TO RENT—HOUSE 689 WASHINGTON-ST., SECond and part of third floors; owner would board. Apply from 12 to 2.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, WITH FIVE ROOMS AND barn, No. 12 Gano-st., near Calumet-av., only $30 per month. BARKER WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WEST MADISON-ST., RESIDENCE 687, with 8 rooms, water, and gas. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING ON Van Buren-st., near Centre-av. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 18, Major Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANT THREE-STORY AND BASEment marble-front house on Michigan-av., south of Sixteenth-st., completely furnished, 14 rooms; rent $2,500; not to be rented for boarding-house. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—CHEAP TO A PROMPT PAYING TENant No. 356 Wabash-av. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — VERY DESIRABLE TWO-STORY house with brick basement No. 82 Twenty-sixth-st.; furnace and all modern improvements, 10 rooms; owner (young lady) wishes to board in the family retain 2 rooms. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house. Inquire on the premises, 966 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 2 HUBBARD-COURT, IN very good repair; 10 or 11 rooms, with furnace and gas fixtures complete; rent, $100 per month in advance; none need apply unless the very best references. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 576 Wabash-av., or OTTO MOOR, 7 Market-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, NO. 605 WEST ERIE-ST.; $28 to a good tenant. Inquire at 137½ South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETE, MARBLE front, 15 rooms; modern improvements, and first-class barn, Wabash, near Twenty-fifth-st.; and similar house unfurnished. S. DELAMATER, southwest cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSE WITH GAS, ON CORNer lot, in a very handy location. Rent, $30 per month. C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 54 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 87 THIRD-AV., STORE and basement, with 8 rooms above; suitable for families. Room 5, southwest corner Monroe and Clark-sts. H. LOWY.

TO RENT—NO. 9, UNION PARK PLACE, $60; AND 123 Gurley-st.; both places have barns. YOUNG & RAWLEY, Room 3, No. 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1111 PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., 14 rooms; cheap. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 283 WEST LAKE-ST. FROM May 1; price $50 per month. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 149 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 306 PARK-AV., 5 ROOMS in good order. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 178 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—587 WABASH-AV., STONE FRONT, 12 rooms, furnace; modern improvements; immediate possession. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY OF HOUSE 777 WAbash-av., suitable for housekeeping or office. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 384 WEST MADISON-ST., 483 and 435 West Lake-st., 6 rooms and summer kitchen. Apply at No. 20 North Ada-st.

TO RENT—UPPER FLOOR OF TWO-STORY HOUSE quite new, 6 rooms, on Taylor-st., near Southwestern-av., $25 per month. M. HALL, Room 26 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts., Market-st. entrance.

TO RENT—A LARGE, CONVENIENT HOUSE, with heater and all modern improvements, 13 rooms, rent low, No. 1111 Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. Also very fine marble-front store, with dwelling-rooms in third story, on Sedgwick-st., near North-av. W. P. JONES, SR., Room 16, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 44 SHELDON, NEAR Washington-st., has 10 rooms, bath-room, marble mantels, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. Inquire at 75 Loomis-st. before 1 and after 6 p. m.

TO RENT—CHEAP FOR THE SUMMER, A NICEly-furnished house of 12 rooms, modern improvements; pleasantly situated on one of the avenues. Address K 49, Tribune office. Possession May 1.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 939 Michigan-av.; modern improvements, 11 rooms, barn, and large garden. Inquire of WAHL BROTHERS, 126 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME, 445 WEST JACKSON-st., 8 rooms, gas, water, nice barn, large lot, repairs will be made, $30; also 1450 State-st., store and 5 rooms, together or separate; also, nice cottage, 212 North Halsted-st., 5 rooms, $25; also, 2 2-story and basement houses, nicely finished, fine neighborhood, on Irving-place, between Leavitt and Oakley and Adams and Monroe-sts., $30 each. D. E. FISKE, Room 6, Otis Block.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SEVEN ROOMS, GOOD barn, large lot, and everything in best order. Apply on premises, 314 Sampson-st., near Ashland-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE NEAR UNION PARK, 11 rooms, bath, gas fixtures, furnace, all modern improvements. Apply 8, 142 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, NO. 104 WALNUT-ST.; 6 rooms; gas and water. D. LEONARD, 133 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, 868 Washington-st. D. LEONARD, 133 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—3 NEW OCTAGON BRICK ON HAMILton-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts. All modern improvements. Cheap.

TO RENT—TWO 2-STORY HOUSES, 9 ROOMS, bath, hot and cold water; on West Adams-st., near Western-av. Cheap. DAVIS & PIKE.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 15 ABERDEEN-ST.; 8 rooms; gas and water. Inquire at 188 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 8-ROOMS, CLOSETS, AND barn, 689 West Madison-st.; $60 per month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—IN NORTH DIVISION, SOUTHWEST corner of Belden-av. and Halsted-st., large 2-story and brick basement house of 8 rooms, with modern improvements. Dining-room and kitchen on main floor. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Nixon's Building, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—BY J. E. KIMBALL, 126 DEARBORN-st., house of 8 rooms, Bellevue-av., $37.50; 4 rooms and pantry, Coolidge-st., $15; West Adams-st., 17 rooms, $125; West Washington-st., 12 rooms, $75, furniture $1,000, 15 rooms, $125, furniture $1,100, &c.

## TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—4-STORY OCTAGON MARBLE-FRONTS, 1151 and 1153 Michigan-av.; $1,200.
1130 Michigan-av.; $1,650.
Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; $1,200.
Houses are new, elegantly built, and are perfect in all respects. The furniture can be had with 1153, if desired. The houses on Prairie-av. are very deep, and have bay windows in rear, fancy ceilings, frescoed hall, etc.; or will sell $1,000 down, balance in five years, or will take good real estate in part. I built the houses when land and material were low, and can sell for less than they can be reproduced at present. The houses will bear inspection.
E. ASHLEY MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST., large brick house of 13 rooms. SAYLES & WALKER, 149 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 339 WABASH-AV., BRICK HOUSE, 11 rooms, etc., located south of Twelfth-st. Apply to H. J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NEARLY NEW EIGHT-ROOM COTtage; $50 per month; possession May 1. Apply at 53 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—TO A PARTY OF TWO OR THREE, A 1½-story cottage, 678 West Jackson-st. Owner will take rent in board.

TO RENT—A GOOD 2-STORY 9 ROOM HOUSE, No. 12 South Ann-st., between Randolph and Washington; rent $50 per month. Apply at No. 10, next door.

TO RENT—312½ FULTON-ST.—HOUSE 9 ROOMS; $35 per month; and a large boarding house with 21 rooms, full of boarders and furniture, for sale cheap. Apply to JOHN DAVIS, 208 West Lake-st., from 2 to 4 p.m.

TO RENT—831 FULTON-ST.—TWO-STORY FRAME 9 rooms, water, etc.; also 6-room cottage corner Lake and Davis-sts. Apply to Treasurer Hooley's Opera House.

### Suburban.

TO RENT—A FINE LARGE HOUSE AND LOT AT Glencoe, near the lake shore, 18 miles from Chicago, 4 minutes' walk from depot; situation high and healthful; school, church; neighborhood and surroundings delightful; fare to Chicago by the year low; will sell cheap. Inquire of F. W. NEWHALL, corner Lake and Canal-sts.

TO RENT—IN WHEATON, CONVENIENT TO DEpot and college, good house, 10 rooms, large grounds and abundance of fruit. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—IN MAYWOOD, NEAR THE DEPOT, large, new, modern house, 11 rooms, 30 minutes from Wells-st. depot; hourly trains. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—PLEASANT 6-ROOM COTTAGE IN Englewood, near depot; $25. ABBOTT & OLIVER, 153 Monroe-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS, 87 CLARK-st., fine place at Maywood, $40 a month; also several houses at $30 and $35 a month.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—A HOUSE OF SOME 15 rooms, with lot 132x210, well shaded with large trees, with carpets and stoves, only a square from depot. THEODORE REESE, Real Estate Dealer, Evanston.

TO RENT—IN WINNETKA, A GOOD HOUSE, ON Elm-st., two blocks from railroad station, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bath-room, 6 sleeping apartments, range, furnace, etc. Rent, $50 per month. MISS E. J. LEONARD, Winnetka, Ill.

TO RENT—AT MAYWOOD, 10 MILES FROM COURT-House, new, well built suburban cottage, 3 minutes' walk from depot, good sidewalks; has 8 rooms, 9 closets, bay windows, dormer windows, and piazza; good well and cistern; will be rented at reasonable rent. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 143 LaSalle-st., Room 36.

TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, furnished, for 6 months, for $300. Inquire of O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

## TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORE AND SECOND FLOOR, WITH a good cellar; 207 South Halsted-st.; also 3 rooms on second floor of 205 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 313 WEST Randolph-st; $1,000. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOTEL BUILDING ON THE CORNER of Fifth-av. and Adams-st., containing 65 rooms, including bath-rooms, water-closets, laundry, hot and cold water, etc., suitable for a hotel. Apply to owner on the premises, or DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS, WELL lighted, corner Wabash-av. and South Water-st.; steam and hand elevators.
Also, 2d floor over 7, 9, and 11 Wabash-av.; also, basement under 7, 9, and 11 Wabash-av., low to good tenants. Apply to CHASE, HANFORD & CO., corner Wabash-av., and South Water-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER. INQUIRE AT H. DISSTON & SONS, Lind Block, Randolph and Market-sts.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building 222 Washington-st., suitable for mercantile, manufacturing, or storage purposes. W. M. HOWLAND, 165 Washington-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—STORE 635 WEST MADISON-ST., TO A responsible party; now used for a shoe store. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN ALL LOCAtions, low, to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE STORE-ROOM AND BASEment, on West Lake-st., near bridge. Call at 280 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 970 NORTH CLARK-ST., with 7 good living rooms above, $25 per month. Store No. 748 Cottage Grove-av., with living rooms above, large yard, &c. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, STORE AND DWELLing, No. 145 Blue Island-av.; size 24x42; good location; is now occupied as a boot and shoe store. Inquire at 350 Halsted-st., between Ewing and Forquer.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 221 NORTH Clark-st., dwelling above, 12 rooms. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, Room 14, 156 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENTS ON WEST MADISON-ST., 25x70, in Thompson's Block, suitable for any business; rent cheap to right parties. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM ELEVATOR AND steam power, if wanted, second story and part of basement of 23 and 25 Randolph-st., 40x155 ft, by S. H. HARRIS, at Safe Factory, 62 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT STORE AND BASEment. No. 638 West Lake-st., near Paulina. Apply on premises, Room 8, up-stairs.

TO RENT—STORES 339½ AND 341 WEST RANdolph-st.; 2-story house 339 West Randolph-st.; 2-story house 11 May-st.; 3 cottages, Ashley-st., near Robey. N. P. MERRILL, 13 Otis Block.

TO RENT—NO 379 WABASH-AV.—STORE AND 3 rooms.
No. 33 Cottage-place, 7 rooms, besides bath.
Burnside-st., 5 rooms, cheap.
H. J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE LARGE STORE ROOM NOW OCcupied by Carson, Pirie & Co.'s retail dry goods department, 229 West Madison-st., by D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE 189 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR Halsted, 25x85. A 1 location. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—WELL LIGHTED OFFICES, FINISHED in first-class style, on LaSalle-st., near Randolph, corner of alley; first floor, $60 or $65; second, $15 to $35; third, $12 to $20. WILLIAM H. CONDON, 47 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 235 WEST Madison-st., Thompson's Block, 25x70, suitable for any first-class business. A good tenant more desired than high rent. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONE HALF OF STORE AND NICE light front office, with storage in loft and basement if desired. CHAPIN & MITCHELL, 83 South Water-st.

TO RENT—A STORE ON STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Potter Palmer's Hotel; also offices and lofts, all well lighted. Inquire at Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE CORNER ROOM ON Lake and Peoria-sts., second floor, size 33x42; well lighted and ventilated, suitable for society purposes or light manufacturing. W. H. PHARE, 143 LaSalle-st., Major Block, ground floor.

TO RENT—OFFICE WITH LARGE FIRE PROOF vault, at $25 per month. Apply on premises, Room 23, No. 163 Washington-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

TO RENT—4TH AND 5TH FLOORS, NICELY finished, of brown stone building 133 and 135 State-st. Tenants can have offices on third floor if desired. Apply to G. F. WORK & CO., 182 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENT 172 AND 174 Clark-st., north of Monroe-st., 42x82 feet. Will be divided and finished to suit occupants; 2d floor to rent. Apply to G. F. WORK & CO., 182 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO FINE STORES ON STATE-ST., near Twenty-ninth. Apply to PECKHAM & BROWN, 458 Wabash-av.

## TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF SIX ROOMS, WITH WAter, 495 May-st., at $25 per month. Also three rooms 437 Twelfth-st., $12 a month, and two rooms at $7 per month. Apply at 457 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS IN NEW COTTAGE, NO. 19 Kendal-st., for small family. D. LEONARD, 133 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, 6 ROOMS, DESIGNED for housekeeping, in residence 1446 Prairie-av.; water, gas, bath, and barn. Rent, $35. L. G. BRAINARD, 1446 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, TWO SUITES BACK rooms, fourth floor, Kent's Building; water in rooms, bath, and all modern conveniences; one floor for gentlemen only; rent $20 per month. Apply at Room 5, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien, 161 and 163 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, ON MAY 1, Wabash-av., near the Post-Office. Address K 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICE SUITE OF 2 ROOMS, FACING Wabash-av., in building northwest corner of Harmon-court and Wabash-av., $300 per year. Also, one small room in same building, facing Harmon-court, $15 per month. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—TO A FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, a floor of 5 rooms at No. 233 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping. Inquire at 75 Honore-st., near Adams, or of McCANN, 12 and 14 South Lake-st.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF HOUSE 989 SOUTH Dearborn-st., corner Thirty ninth-st.; $25 per month. 6 rooms, pantry, closets, etc. Inquire of J. W. GOULD, up-stairs.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS IN THE NEW building at the northwest corner of Arnold and Twenty-ninth-sts. Apply at the building any day between 10 and 11 o'clock.

TO RENT—FLAT OVER STORE 705 WABASH-AV., 6 rooms, closets, and pantry, suitable for housekeeping. Inquire in store.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen in second and third stories brick building corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts.; have inside blinds, with gas, and closets on same floor. Apply at Room 40, No. 166 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—363 MICHIGAN-AV. — A PLEASANTLY furnished room, with modern conveniences, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, TWO HANDSOME suites back rooms, 4th floor, Kent's Building; water in rooms, bath and all modern conveniences on floor, for gentlemen only; rent $20 per month. Apply at Room 5, 151 Monroe-st.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTTON-Hole Cutter and Needle Threading Thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNTRY, for Hewitt fluting, polishing, and band iron—three in one; flutes any length. Large commission to good men. 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

AGENTS WANTED—SILVER WATCH FREE TO all, and $5 to $8 a day easily made on small capital, in city or country. Send for papers. MERRILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 25 and 27 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNtry; agents average $6 and $10 per day. A. M. RICHARDSON, 170½ South Halsted-st.

## WANTED--MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A GOOD COMMERCIAL TRAVELER who is acquainted with the hardware trade and has some trade of his own. One who can loan his employer, on real estate security, from $1,000 to $5,000 will secure a good situation and good salary. Address, stating particulars, K 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CLERK IN THE REtail and prescription drug business. Apply at 54 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS salesmen; no other need apply. GEO. B. PARDRIDGE & CO., 942 State-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the hat and cap and gents' furnishing-goods business thoroughly; no other need apply; best of references required. Inquire immediately at 164 Blue Island-av., corner Taylor-st.

### Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE-PAINTER TO work by the year or day; steady work and good pay. Apply to L. S. BASSETT, or address Box 121, St. Charles, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH. ADdress CLOW REAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Janesville, Wis.

WANTED—PAINTERS. APPLY AT CONDON'S Building, 47 LaSalle-st. O'BRIEN BROS.

WANTED — 10 PAINTERS. APPLY AT NEW buildings on South Park-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND CALCIMINERS, AT 108 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—TO CARPENTERS—$1,000 WORTH OF work done at Washington Heights; half cash, balance in lots. Address J 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS CUStom boot hand; none but good workmen, and those inclined to keep sober, need apply. Address ENGEL & CO., Kendallville, Ind.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND CALCIMINERS FOR inside work. None but good workmen need apply, at 169 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CARPENTER WANTED AT 54 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—TWENTY SHIP CARPENTERS. APply at 250 Water-st. MENOMINEE RIVER LUMBER COMPANY.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF 2 OR 3 YEARS' EXperience at the plumbing business at 1126 State-st.

WANTED—TWO CARPENTERS. FINISHED workmen, single men; steady work. 116 South Monroe-st., from 11 till 1.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SCALE BUILDERS. Apply at 38 State-st. A. M. GILBERT & CO.

WANTED—SQUARE FRAME JOINER. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 South Clinton-st.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS MAN, AS coachman and gardener, willing to make himself generally useful about the house. Should prefer one acquainted with the cultivation of plants and flowers. To such a man I will give good wages and a permanent place. Also a good cook and laundress. Prefer a man and his wife. Apply at Room 1, Honore Block.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN AS TEAMster. Apply at 23 DePuyster-st.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD ACTIVE MEN TO CANVASS for the new improved Howe Sewing Machine in the city of Milwaukee and vicinity. This is a comparatively unworked territory, and agents can make large wages. Are offering unprecedented inducements for the right kind of men. Address C. CADY, City Agent, 113 Wisconsin-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED — INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at PORTER'S National Telegraph College, 139 LaSalle-st., Room 79.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR ACTIVE MEN TO sell a book needed by every one, particularly just new, and sells at sight. Apply to H. B. THOMPSON & CO., 499 Wabash-av.

WANTED—14 YOUNG MEN FOR THE CITY, AND any number for the country. $18 to $40 a week can be made on small capital. A. RAY, 26 West Lake-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS, 15 FOR station work; dry sandy work; board with farmers. Apply early. 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—CANVASSERS; FOR THREE NEW and best selling sewing-machine attachments ever invented. Room 15, 179 East Madison-st.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD MEN FOR WISCONsin; wages $2.20 to $2.40 per day; free fare; none but good men need apply; 10 farm hands; 50 choppers; 1,000 laborers and mechanics for Texas. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN FOR A NEW road, not far from Chicago; wages at first $1.75 per day, board from $3 to $3.50 per week. Plenty of station work at liberal prices. Also 200 choppers and tie-makers for Indiana. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark or 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A BOY 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD, WHO IS not afraid of work, at WILSON BRO.'S shirt factory, 65 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARPET-LAYERS. E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., 121 and 123 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY, RELIABLE watchman; must bring references. Apply to GILES BROS. & CO., 266 and 268 Wabash-av.

WANTED—200 GOOD LABORERS FOR P., FT. W. & C. R. R.; wages, $1.75 a day; free fare. Apply early at 61 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—AN ORGANIST. INQUIRE AT 248 South Water-st. G. B. DUNHAM.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAITER (MALE) to wait dinners only at BENNETT'S, rear 33 South Water-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT and willing to work at good wages, to call at 92 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—GOOD ACTIVE MEN READY FOR business to call on or address JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st., Room 3. Big inducements offered.

WANTED—3 CARPENTERS, WITH YOUR TOOLS, before 9:30 a. m. J. S. HEWSON, 50 East Van Buren-st.

## WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

### Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. German, Swede, or Holland preferred; must be a good cook. Apply at 7 Calumet-av., after 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, German or Swede preferred. Apply at 1564 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of two; good wages paid to a competent girl. Call at 1485 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD, TO DO second work and care for children. 1340 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at No. 849 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 450 West Van Buren-st. German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—AT THE MASSASOIT HOUSE, OPPOsite Michigan Central Depot, a female meat and pastry cook.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERal work, and one to do second work and take care of baby; family of 3 persons. Apply at 79 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small private family. Apply at 187 South Park-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, washing, ironing, &c.; good wages. Polk-st., second house west of Western-av., fronting north.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL, to do general housework in a small family; references required. Inquire at 818 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, RELIABLE GIRL, 16 TO 18 years of age, to do light second work, and take care of children; good wages; references required. Apply at 735 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; German, Norwegian, or Swede. 53 Wahpansah-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, FOR SMALL FAMIly. At 221 South Green-st.; call immediately.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. Apply at 422 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT THE WILLIAMS HOTEL, 59 AND 61 East Kinzie-st., 2 first-class dining-room girls and a porter. Apply from 8 to 11 a. m.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL; GERman or English preferred. Apply at 878 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 1102 Wabash-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO GIRLS TO wash dishes, three girls to do scrubbing, and one to do general housework; all in one house. Apply at 131 Superior-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; Swedish or German preferred. Call this morning at 13 Harmon-court.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PASTRY COOK AT OGDEN HOUSE, corner Franklin and Washington-sts.

WANTED—AT 24 BISHOP-COURT—A GOOD, smart girl that understands waiting on table, and to assist in the kitchen. Wages for good help, $16 a month.

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL HOUSEWORK girls at 43 South Lincoln-st., 723 West Lake-st., 731 Adams, 771 Adams, 767 Jackson, 31 East Kinzie, 665 North Clark, 330 South Clark, 90 North Ashland-av., 229 E. Van Buren, 430 Michigan-av., 63 Pacific-av., 43 West Washington, 1015 Wabash-av., 709 Wabash-av., 185 East Huron, 49 Union Park-place, 122 Western-av., 134 Warren-av., 302 Park-av., 932 Michigan-av., 26 Gold-st.; also, girls for hotels, restaurants, laundries, boarding and private houses, at No. 5 West Madison-st., Star Employment Office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 11 North Page-st., between Kinzie and Hubbard-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 692 WAbash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a very small family; good wages; reference required. Apply 118 Loomis-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 727 West Washington-st.

WANTED—SIX GIRLS FOR LIGHT SEWING, ONE chambermaid, dining room, and girls for general housework, at 92 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD NORWEGIAN, DANISH, OR Swedish girl, for general housework. Apply immediately, at 511 Carroll-st., 2 blocks north of Union Park.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO cook in a small private family; must wash and iron well. Apply at 743 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 155½ SILVER-ST., A COMPETENT person for general housework; must be a good washer and ironer; wages, $4; come prepared to stay.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework, small family, no children, liberal wages will be paid. Apply at 456 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY, MUST be a good cook, and have the best of references; wages, $4 per week. Apply 40 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family. Apply at cottage house No. 9 North Carpenter-st., near Randolph. References required.

### Seamstresses.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY (PROTESTANT) TO help with sewing and housekeeping in a small family. Must be respectable, and bring good references. She will be treated as one of the family. Apply at 966 Jackson-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SUIT-MAKERS, AT J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., 54 and 56 Madison-st.

## WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

### Seamstresses--Continued.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—SEVERAL FIRST-class dressmakers and trimmers; also an operator on Singer sewing machine. Apply at 433 Wabash-av., before 9 o'clock.

### Nurses.

WANTED—A WET NURSE AT 440 WEST WASHington-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY LIVING IN one of the suburbs, a respectable woman as nurse. Apply at ANCHOR LINE OFFICE, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. FIRST-CLASS REferences required. Apply at 634 Wabash-av.

### Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—WILL THE LADY from Pennsylvania, who has a little boy, and answered advertisement of C H at Anderson's Hotel for housekeeper on Wednesday, April 23, please call at No. 127 LaSalle-st., Room 4?

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED — SALESLADY, IN A SEWING-MAchine office, at 74 State-st. Domestic Sewing-Machine Company.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY-INDUSTRIOUS AND willing lady, to assist a mother; must bring unexceptional references, and shall receive every consideration consistent with her duties. Call or address Mrs. A. M. WRIGHT, 107 Loomis-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED — A GENTLEMAN OF varied business experience, thoroughly conversant with bookkeeping, and now in a prominent Chicago bank, desires a position as cashier or other financial clerkship in a mercantile house. Best city references and highest testimonials from present and former employers regarding character and ability. Address P 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF some years' experience in the wholesale grocery business, who is willing to make himself generally useful either as clerk or porter; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address K 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS REtail prescription store, by one having 10 years' experience. Best of references. Address Q 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK OF 6 years' experience, who speaks French. Address R. PEARCE, 142 West Twelfth-st.

### Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman, as miller; has had seven years' experience; willing to work; can figure and write well. Address K 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A photograph gallery to color, retouch, and make himself generally useful; would like to enter as partner. Address G 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKBINDER, sewing by hand or making boxes. Address D 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF four years' experience at press work, job or cylinder; will work for $15 per week. Address U 86, Tribune office.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANE AS coachman in a private family; sober, and well acquainted in the city, and who will make himself generally useful. Good references. Address W 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AFTER MAY 1 IN A PRIvate family, by a Dane, as coachman; know how to take care of garden. Address H H, care of Clark & Co., 897 Cottage Grove-av.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WELL educated, but without experience, though willing to learn, as light porter in a store or warehouse. Address, for one week, K 48, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

### Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and do second work. Apply at 1446 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 74 Ohio-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 ENGLISH GIRLS, one as cook and one as second girl, in a private family. Call at 203 Centre-av., near Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SECOND GIRL IN A first-class private family; best of references. 59 Cottage Grove-av.

### Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family by a competent girl. Apply at 61 Dixon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO sew in a private family, by the day, week, or per month; can furnish my own sewing machine, if required. Address, for two days, E 80, Tribune office.

### Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A hotel or private family by an American woman; have had several years' experience in both; best of reference. Address 253 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY a widow lady. References given if required. Address U 22, Tribune office.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as companion for an elderly lady, or would undertake the care of children in a private family; has a plain English education. Call at 45 Goethe-st., North Side.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE PORK HOUSE FOR SALE, IN THE CITY of Louisiana, Pike Co., Missouri, 117 miles above St. Louis, on the Mississippi River, with all the necessary arrangements for the pork business, smoke-house, etc., with three acres of ground attached. This is a rare chance for any party desirous of going into the pork and provision business, as the surrounding country is well stocked with hogs, and a ready market for the sale of the product either in St. Louis or Chicago. For further particulars, apply to GILBERT PRYOR & CO., Provision Brokers, No. 156 East Washington-st.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED, THOROUGHLY-ADVERtised stock of staple and office stationery bought in New York at bottom rates; good lease in a fine building in the best town in the West; will be closed out at a bargain; satisfactory reasons given for selling. CRANE & BYRON, Topeka, Kansas.

A RARE CHANCE — A DRUG STORE, ESTABlished seven years, in a thriving town of 1,000 inhabitants, now doing a good business, for sale. Stock about $3,500. Sales, $8,000 per annum. Will sell or rent store building. Inquire of JOHN McKINNEY, Sturgeon Bay, Door Co., Wis.

A GROCERY STORE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, on State-st.; a good opportunity to start in a good location with small capital. Satisfactory reasons for selling. E. F. ADAMS & CO., southwest corner Madison and State-sts.

A SALOON DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, WITH stock and fixtures, for sale at a bargain. Apply at No. 715 South Halsted-st.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED AND NEWLY FITTED-UP dining-room for sale, cheap. Inquire at 374 South State-st.

A GOOD BARBER-SHOP FOR SALE. FOR PARticulars inquire at 38 West Randolph-st.

A REASONABLE FORTUNE GUARANTEED TO A good business man who will invest $500 in a legitimate business. 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Good patents wanted.

A FIRST-CLASS SALOON AND HOUSE, FURnished, for sale. Inquire at 74 East Twelfth-st., corner Wabash-av.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERS PROcured; good openings on hand for men with $500 to $10,000; worth investigating. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

CONFECTIONERY, NEWS, AND TOY STORE FOR sale cheap. Present proprietor has run it for three years. Apply at 845 South Canal-st.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT FOR RENT, WITH good will and fixtures for sale at a bargain, situated on East Madison-st., doing a very fine business, at a bargain. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

GOOD WILL, STOCK AND FIXTURES, AND lease of a first-class flour and feed business for sale. Cottage Grove and Egan-avs.; the best class of trade in the city, and a thriving, well paying business; satisfactory reasons given; cash wanted and immediate possession given. Inquire at store.

GROCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE cheap; corner location; business established. Call at 263 Chicago-av.

GROCERY FIXTURES FOR SALE, NEARLY NEW; cheap; store to rent at a low rent if wanted. Apply at 805 North Clark-st.

ON ACCOUNT OF POOR HEALTH, I WILL SELL my DRUG STORE; also furniture, piano, &c.; give long lease of store and dwelling; or will exchange for house and lot or farm worth $4,000 to $8,000. To druggists, physicians, or one wishing a safe, profitable business, this is the best chance ever offered in this city. Terms easy. Address J. L. WEBSTER, 896 Cottage Grove-av.

PACKING HOUSE FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARgain; is well built of brick and in good running order. Capacity 1,000 to 1,200 hogs daily; lot 118x460, near the stock yards. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—IN ORDER THAT I may devote more time to banking, I offer for sale or rent my store-room, 26x80, two stories high, dwelling adjoining. Splendid cellar under the whole, with good warehouse, barn, and other outbuildings convenient. Have built up within the last fifteen years a large and prompt-paying trade; have the oldest and best business corner in town; surrounded by one of the best farming communities in the State; and to a live man, who means business, will offer a good bargain and on reasonable terms. S. D. ALFRED, Jr., Cambridge, Ill.

STOCK, LEASE, AND FIXTURES OF A LAMP, crockery, and oils, gasoline lamps, and chandeliers, with burners of all kinds, for sale. No. 97 Blue Island-av.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GENTS' FURNISHing store for sale cheap; good location. Address K 20, Tribune office.

TO THE RIGHT PERSON A FORTUNE CAN BE realized in one year. Must command $5,000. Cash orders now ready to fill to more than double pay the investment. Call at once. Room 14, new Briggs House.

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH, THE Merchants' Dining Rooms, No. 56 West Madison-st. The Merchants' has three ladies' dining rooms attached, has been recently refitted throughout, and it has the best trade on the West Side. It is the finest chance for a party with small means to invest in a strictly cash business in Chicago. Apply on the premises. WHYLAND & FOSS.

$1,000 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN A nice legitimate manufacturing business. Article staple; profits, $20 per day. Good reasons for selling. 176 South Peoria-st. Call before 10 a. m. or after 5 p. m.

$3,000 WILL PURCHASE AN INTEREST IN A business which will double the investment half a dozen times in the next twelve months; will bear the closest investigation; a genuine good thing. Address B 34, Tribune office.

$30,000—HALF INTEREST IN A LONG lease of a large improved property, paying on sub-leases over $20,000 per annum, for sale. Half required cash down, or will sell entire interest. References exchanged. Principals only need address, with real name, in confidence, D 2, Tribune office.

## FOUND.

FOUND—ON APRIL 16, A RED AND WHITE COW, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. E. F. CHRISTIAN, Weston-st., Lake View.

FOUND—A RED COW, WHITE BACK, WHITE tail, and white forehead; about 4 years old. Apply to M. VAUGHN, at 47 Market-st., Room 2.

## INSTRUCTION.

THE FOURTH TERM OF THE WEST SIDE

# POOR DE BELLOY.

## The Checkered Career of a French Marquis.

## The Ups and Downs of an Impractical Gentleman.

## Losses on 'Change Drive Him to Seek the Grave of a Suicide.

The Chicagoan rapidity with which France is recovering from her humiliating lesson received from Germany, is of great benefit to the disciples of euthanasia. It is especially French in idea, and, furthermore, numbers among its adherents more Frenchmen than any other nationality. There is something comical about a Frenchman's idea of suicide. "When in doubt, die," appears to be his motto. If his mistress smiles upon a rival, he bows with inimitable grace and shoots himself like a well-bred gentleman. He is not cowardly enough to shoot his rival. It would be impolite. So he scatters his own brains out. He has no horrors of suicide,—rather likes the idea of it, apparently.

An excellent illustration of a Frenchman's idea of life is found in the checkered career of the Marquis De Belloy, who yesterday chose a beer-saloon in which to sacrifice himself. The place selected is indescribably ludicrous, taken in connection with the rank and breeding of the suicide. But perhaps it would be better to give a short biography of this truly commendable man, to wind up with the manner of his death.

The first thing known of him is that he is a French Marquis, "in good standing," is because his attempted suicide is not yet successful—is the failure that everything else has been with him. When quite a young man he fell heir to property worth $800,000 in gold. His title and his money, where money goes a long way, made life exceedingly enjoyable to him. So full of life was he, that he did Paris and the rest of Europe in two years. He could have continued doing it, had not his money given out, leaving only $80,000 between him and absolute beggary. What was $80,000 to a French Marquis who had done Paris? Absolutely nothing. So he came to the United States, where it would go only about half as far, and landed in New York. During his sojourning in Paris he had made the acquaintance of an estimable New York family, who returned to this country with him. He was a great favorite. Young, witty, good looking, musical, a philosopher, utterly skeptical of everything, and as polished a disciple of Voltaire as ever landed in New York City. Such a man finds money vanish with a rapidity known only in this country, where everything costs about twice as much as in Europe. It is not surprising that a very short time sufficed to reduce his $80,000 to $16,000. This was disgusting, so he went to Utica.

Utica is not a pretentious city, but our Marquis was happy for a while. He met Mr. N. K. Fairbank there, and the two gentlemen became friends. He remained in Utica some time, and wandered Westward to Michigan, where he spent one winter in the backwoods, fishing, hunting, enjoying himself immensely, and wooing a most charming lady, as only a French gentleman can woo. When his sports came to an end he came West to Chicago, and again made himself quite at home here. His good fortune appeared to stick by him pretty closely, for though he bankrupted himself in speculation, or came so near it that ruin stared him in the face, a convenient relative died and left him a fortune of some $60,000.

But speculation was too much for him. He invested in grain receipts and other snares, and soon found himself flat on his financial back again. This was very hard, but not to a mercurial Frenchman. He shrugged his shoulders and found himself the possessor of a few thousand dollars. He concluded to go back to Michigan the following winter and hunt, hinting that he would get married before the season was over. Accordingly he hunted and wedded the charming lady who now mourns over his prostrate body. Speculation had no charms for him in the city, so he started a country grocery in the wilds of Michigan, made love to his beautiful wife, and lived there till four or five children were born, by which time he was, of course, bankrupt.

Under the circumstances he returned to the city and gave lessons in music, but this did not suit him, and he gave it up, as being monotonous and stupid.

He therefore wrote a brilliant lecture on spiritualism, which he secretly regarded as a most gigantic fraud, and so ably presented it that he made many converts and a few hundred dollars. But the thing grew stale, and he was too honorable to be able to preach what he did not believe after the novelty had worn off, and he gave up spiritualism for speculation once more.

Luck seemed to smile upon him. A friend from France came along with $50,000, and the two set to work to lose it all in speculation in the shortest possible space. They were very successful in this direction, and were soon reduced to penury.

Nothing could daunt M. De Belloy. He had shown himself to his social acquaintances a most brilliant and versatile gentleman, the soul of honor; he had proved to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade that he was as unfortunate a speculator as any man could be. He now showed his indomitable pluck by hiring himself out as a laborer in Mr. Fairbank's establishment at $1.75 a day. Mr. Fairbank liked him very much, and determined to assist him to a better position as soon as he showed any desire for it, but the Marquis got tired of the laborious work, and itched to make money on the Board. Mr. Fairbank generously advanced him $3,000, set him up as a broker, and for once M. De Belloy's worldly prospects began to brighten gradually. But he took to speculation again, and lost heavily. He was perpetually losing. Mr. Fairbank, before he went to New Orleans, let it be known that he would be security for an additional $1,000, but that followed the rest. The Marquis was caught in the great "corner," lost his credit, and at last his courage. His immediate wants were supplied by small remittances from France, but his courage was at zero, and the outlook was gloomy. Since Friday last he has been especially despondent, and was prepared for almost anything. On Monday he offered to bet $50 that he would not live another week. The same day he pulled out a pistol in Wolford's saloon and pointed the muzzle at his head, and would probably have used it had it not been knocked out of his hand.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening, he went into Karchoff's beer saloon, No. 122 South Clark street, in company with Messrs. J. E. Brown, whose office is at No. 127 LaSalle street, and D. Champlin, Esq., of No. 528 West Erie street. He sat down to a table and ordered a glass of beer. While it was being drawn he pulled out a small revolver, placed the muzzle to his forehead, fired, and fell off the seat.

The doors were instantly locked, as the report of the pistol had already brought a crowd to them, and the wounded man, with a bullet buried in his brain, was placed upon his feet. He thereupon walked to the bar, the blood streaming down his face, shook hands with several persons, and apologized in the politest conceivable manner for the inconvenience he had caused the proprietor, and became insensible. Dr. Farwell was sent for, and arrived in time to find the poor fellow insensible. He examined the wound, and pronounced it fatal. A hack was procured, and the unfortunate gentleman taken in it to his house, No. 703 West Washington street.

While the story of his life is ludicrous, and the circumstances of this tragedy are not destitute of a certain amount of humor, there is no one in this city who will be mourned as he will if he dies. An accomplished gentleman, honorable, kindly, brilliant, and generous, he won that esteem which all the money that passed through his hands could not have bought for him.

LATER.

The physician who is attending Mr. De Belloy (the gentleman who shot himself yesterday afternoon) is convinced that he is not dangerously wounded. An examination of the scalp, late last evening, showed that the ball did not enter the brain, but glanced off and lodged near the left temple. It was removed without difficulty; and, although suffering considerably at present, Mr. DeBelloy will not be indisposed for more than a week or two.

### Big Excursion Party.

PARSONS, Ks., April 24.—Gov. Osborn, Lieut.-Gov. Stover, and Congressman D. P. Lowe, accompanied by the State officers and Senators of Kansas, the Speaker of the House, and a large number of ladies, passed through Parsons to-day en route for Denison and Galveston. The hospitalities of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Texas Central Railroads having been extended to the party at Parsons, they were joined by Gen.-Supt. W. B. Woodard, and Judge T. C. Sears, Attorney of the road. The party will visit Galveston, Austin, and other points of interest in Texas. Arrangements have been made for a grand reception by the Governor and Legislature of Texas.

DENISON, Tex., April 24.—The Kansas excursion party arrived here to-day, and, after a short stop, proceeded on the way to Galveston.

# STATE LEGISLATURES.

## MICHIGAN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LANSING, Mich., April 24.—The bill substituting the county system of taxation for the present system centralized at the Auditor-General's office, failed by two votes on its final passage in the Senate. A bill passed regulating which parent shall have the custody of the children if the parents have separated; also, for taxing licensed State homestead lands after five years; also, for the custody and safe keeping of persons tried for murder and acquitted on the grounds of insanity; also, providing for the establishment of a State House of Correction; also, allowing persons making improvements on lands under color of title the right to recover the value of the improvements; also increasing the jury fees. Judge Howell's general bill for the incorporation of cities was somewhat amended and passed.

*[To the Associated Press.]*

LANSING, Mich., April 24.—The House bill to abolish the present and adopt the county system of taxation failed in the Senate, wanting two votes of the required majority. The Senate passed House bills to provide that in case of the separation of the parents, the mother shall be entitled to the care and custody of the children under 12 years, unless a court of competent jurisdiction shall otherwise decree. The House passed Senate bills to provide for the taxation of licensed State homestead lands after five years; to provide for the custody and safe-keeping of persons tried for murder and acquitted on the ground of insanity; to make provisions for establishing a State House of Correction.

To-morrow the Legislature ceases to transact business, and the members and officers will disperse, excepting those who must finish the engrossing and signing of bills. The session has continued 115 days, and the day of final adjournment next week, Wednesday, will make 121 days, being seventeen days longer than the session two years ago. A smaller number of acts has been passed, however, than at any session for the last six years.

## OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., April 24.—In the House, this morning, the House joint resolution directing the State Auditor, Railroad Commissioner, and Attorney-General to inquire as to the fares and freights on railroads, the taxation of the same, and report to the Legislature what changes or new laws are necessary to compel equity and justice between the people and these companies, was adopted. The House bill to authorize County Commissioners to furnish blanks and statements to Sheriffs and Clerks was passed.

In the House this afternoon, the Senate bill to prevent cruelty to animals was passed; also the House bill to authorize cities and villages to take charge of that portion of the national road that lies within their corporate limits. The Senate spent the whole day in discussing the General Appropriation bill. The bill was finally defeated—yeas, 14; nays, 20.

## NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 24.—The Legislature to-day elected Martin J. Townsend, Regent of the University, in place of John A. Griswold, deceased, and the Senate passed a bill providing for submitting to the people the question, "Shall the office of Judges of State be hereafter filled by appointment?"

## ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 24.—Both Houses have been in session all day, and will be in session all night and until the final adjournment to-morrow. About thirty bills passed the Senate to-day, all without reading except by title.

## NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., April 24.—The Senate to-day adjourned sine die.

# FIRE INSURANCE.

## Convention of the National Board of Underwriters—Second Day's Proceedings.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The National Board of Fire Underwriters, in session to-day, adopted a resolution, on the recommendation of the Committee of Local Boards, empowering Supervising Agents to examine privately the books of any insurance agent suspected of taking risks at less than schedule rates, and to report the facts to agents of the company only. A resolution was also adopted to establish a fund of $100,000 to pay rewards to secure the arrest and conviction of incendiaries.

After long discussion, a resolution was adopted giving the Executive Committee power to consider a recommendation for the adoption of the "Three-quarters limitation clause," such clause to be inserted in all policies, thereby limiting the liability of the companies. The bill pending in the Legislature providing for a corps of sappers and miners, with power to destroy buildings to prevent great fires, was favorably viewed, and a copy thereof ordered to be sent to each Board of Fire Underwriters in the United States. A resolution was referred to the Committee on Legislation advocating a repeal of the State law, taxing premiums and deposits of foreign companies and premiums of State companies.

The only change in the new board of officers is Samuel T. Blagden for Secretary.

After recess, the Committee on Adjournments and Statistics offered a supplementary report, requesting all companies to collect as much statistics of fires and losses on different kinds of property as possible, and furnish such information to the general agent, with a view to as correct an adjustment of rates and premiums on property as possible. The report was accepted.

Mr. Garrigue offered a resolution to the effect that in losses where a number of companies are interested, no company shall pay the minimum on its amount of risk until it has notified the other companies. The resolutions also advised precautions against the hasty payment of losses, and provided that adjusters, before any claim is paid, shall send proof of losses and adjustments to the home offices.

Mr. Hendee and Mr. Webster opposed the resolutions, and, after considerable discussion, the resolution regarding the hasty payment of losses and requirement of proof of losses being sent to home offices before payment was withdrawn. The following was offered in its stead and adopted:

*Resolved*, That the companies constituting the National Board will discourage the hasty adjustment and payment of losses, and will, so far as is expedient, have the proof of said losses sent to their respective offices before their payment.

The following was also adopted:

*Resolved*, That the payment of adjusted losses before maturity shall not be authorized by any company without the consent, in writing, of the majority of the companies interested having been previously received.

The election of officers was then gone into, Messrs. Webster, Little, and Miller being appointed tellers. The ticket reported by the Nominating Committee was elected.

Mr. Locke submitted a long statement from the New York State Board regarding the rates on farm property, and giving the principal features of the new form of policy and regulation of rates, asking the National Board to indorse their action in this matter. Mr. Locke announced that the Fire Insurance Company of Watertown had withdrawn from the State Board, and refused to agree to the new regulations. The statement was referred to the Executive Committee.

Adjourned sine die, the President promising to announce the standing committees at a future time.

### Suffocated to Death.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SHARPSVILLE, Pa., April 24.—Two men were suffocated at Sherman's furnaces this morning. One of the valves in the blowing-cylinder got out of order, and the two engineers went in to repair it. The valve between the cylinder and hot-blast was not tightly closed, and the gas from the furnace came in on them, killing them instantly, it is supposed. They lay in the cylinder from midnight until 6 o'clock before they were found. Their names are John Dale, head-engineer, and Harry Stett, assistant. They each leave a wife, but no family.

### The Richmond Switch Disaster.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 24.—The remains of another victim of the Richmond switch disaster have been identified as the body of Jerry Creamer, a sailor, who leaves a wife and seven children in Boston. Parts of two more bodies remain without apparently any possibility of identification. Inquiries are made for four or five missing persons, believed to have been on the ill-fated train.

### The Supreme Judgeship.

PEORIA, Ill., April 24.—The *National Democrat* of this city will contain an editorial, to-morrow morning, favoring the nomination of the Hon. A. M. Craig, of Knox County, as a candidate for Supreme Judge by the farmers of the Princeton Convention on the 30th. After speaking of Judge Craig's personal popularity and acknowledged legal ability, mentioning his repeated election to the Bench in a district largely opposed him in politics, and to the State Constitutional Convention from Knox County, the article closes as follows: "But in these laudations of the legal and personal character of Judge Craig, we say nothing in disparagement of Judge Leland, and if either of these gentlemen, or any other whom we think worthy, competent, and fitted for the position be nominated, they will receive the hearty support of the *Democrat* in the coming judicial campaign. We hope the Convention may make a good selection and act with harmony and co-operation with energy and effect."

# RAILROAD NEWS.

## Boston's Plans to Secure a Greater Share of the Western Trade—Proposed Railroad Consolidation—Other Railroad Matters.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MANSFIELD, O., April 24.—A grand excursion took place to-day over the new Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad, Toledo Division, the train running from Toledo to Mansfield, and return. About 300 leading citizens of Toledo visited Mansfield, joined by 50 or more from Tiffin, and as many from other points. The excursionists were welcomed to Mansfield by much noisy demonstration, and the Hon. John Sherman delivered a brief welcoming address, responded to by Gen. Wager Swayne and Mayor Jones, of Toledo, and the Hon. W. P. Noble, of Tiffin. The excursionists were entertained at the St. James by the Pennsylvania Company, and departed for Toledo about 4:30 p. m., about fifty Mansfield citizens accompanying them. The road will be opened for general business on May 1.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The majority report of the Hoosac Tunnel Railroad Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, providing for a consolidation of a number of railroads into one corporation, by the name of the Boston and Northwestern Railroad Company, is regarded here as the beginning of a deflection of those currents of trade that have hitherto made New York the shipping focus of the continent. The consolidated company, it is provided, shall operate the Hoosac Tunnel and its approaches, but all railroad corporations connecting therewith, or with the Boston and Northwestern Railroad, shall possess the right of sending their cars, passengers, and freight through the tunnel upon equal terms and with equal facility. It is also provided that the Commonwealth may after six months' notice, take possession of the roads of the consolidated company.

A letter from Boston says that, by the near opening of the Hoosac Tunnel and the consolidation of railroad interests, Boston hopes to share in the Western trade, which is to undergo great and rapid development. Boston expects to become a grand grain depot, through the new railroads, harbor, and dock improvements, and arrangements for the rapid transhipment of goods. Commercial expedients are even now needed for the rapidly increasing Western trade. Four Western connecting lines are projected, and connection with Oswego is proposed to secure the lake trade. Chicago will be brought within 994 miles of Boston, while it is 1,018 miles from New York. The difference in favor of New York to Oswego is 22¼ miles, but Boston is 200 miles nearer Europe. Now Boston gets the siftings of the Western trade, but hopes soon to get the bulk of it, and to make producers seek the New England market.

TOLEDO, O., April 24.—An excursion train left here this morning for Mansfield, O., over the new road, the party consisting of leading business men and the city officials of Toledo. Upon their arrival at Mansfield an address of welcome will be delivered by the Hon. John Sherman, followed by a banquet at the St. James Hotel.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 24.—The Superintendents of the Western railroads adjourned to-day, not having been able to complete time-table arrangements for summer. They left the matter to a committee to settle at a meeting on the 1st of May in New York. The difficulty was with the Pennsylvania combinations, which could not be arranged satisfactorily at once.

The representatives of the "Green Line" organization met here to-day. The principal object of the meeting was to obviate the frequent freight blockades consequent upon the detention of cars of the Louisville & Nashville and St. Louis & Iron Mountain Roads by Southern connections, which appear short of cars. The convention determined the Companies should issue 750 additional cars pro rata to the roads, and a superintendent should be appointed, at a liberal salary, to look after the return of the cars to the roads to which they belong.

DUBUQUE, April 24.—Twenty thousand dollars have been subscribed at Independence, Iowa, to insure the completion of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad to that city. The tax of $32,000, voted them last year, was forfeited by the road not reaching Independence by October, and the above amount will be withheld unless the road shall reach the city within a specified time. The probabilities now are that the road will be built to Postville, Iowa, by the 1st of January next.

# MADISON.

## The End of the Crazy Smith Excitement—Good Prospects for Lumbermen.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MADISON, Wis., April 24.—The excitement about the family of Mr. Smith, so successfully circulated for so many months in the centre of our city, that he was believed to be dead, and his wife his murderess, has been quieted by the committal of Mr. Smith to the Insane Hospital, and the release of his wife, who, it is believed, has reason enough left to take care of herself and child. There are some who regard interference of the public and officers unwarranted, and talk of action for false imprisonment.

Spring has been rather discouraging for our farmers in this section, but encouraging for the loggers, who are getting out good drives on almost all the streams.

# THE ENGLISH FORGERIES.

## Bidwell Turned Over to England By the Cuban Authorities—The MacDonnell Case in New York.

HAVANA, April 23.—Bidwell, the alleged Bank of England forger, has been delivered over to the English Consul on an order of Capt.-Gen. Pieltain, and will probably be sent to England in a man-of-war. Several of the confederates of Bidwell, including Wilson, are still in Havana.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The examination of MacDonnell, the alleged Bank of England forger, was resumed to-day before the United States Commissioner. The counsel of the Bank of England stated he had no more evidence to offer under the old warrant, on which the prisoner was held, and the prisoner was discharged under that warrant, and an examination into the complaint on which he was arrested yesterday, was begun. The new warrant and deposition taken in London, were put in evidence.

### Navigation Items.

MACKINAW, April 24.—Mercury 40 degrees. Fair weather. The Transportation Company's propellers are off northward of Round Island; tried all day yesterday to break the ice, but could not.

AUSABLE, April 24.—Ice still firm and solid.

PORT AUSTIN, April 24.—Wind light from northwest. Clear and pleasant; lake packed with broken ice.

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., April 24.—The Welland Canal is unusually low, and a number of vessels are aground in the Long Level. At Welland it is four feet below the usual spring level.

MILWAUKEE, April 24.—Milwaukee Bay is still blocked with ice. The propellers Messenger and Ironsides, and two sail vessels are stuck fast. Some passengers walked ashore to-day on the ice. Wind still from the west.

### Obituary.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 24.—Ex-Gov. William Pickering died at the residence of his son, Richard Pickering, in Edwards County, Ill., on Tuesday last, of apoplexy. He was one of the oldest residents and most influential citizens of the State.

CINCINNATI, O., April 24.—Mrs. C. A. Hickey, formerly the wife of Judge W. T. Barry, Postmaster-General under President Jackson's Administration, died in Newport, Ky., yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—John Wilson, Jr., a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and largely engaged in the insurance business, died to-day, aged 41.

### New York Central Railroad Taxes.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 24.—Collector Bailey has seized twenty-three locomotives and thirty-eight passenger and three baggage cars of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company for non-payment of taxes.

### Telegraphic Brevities.

The prominent retail stores of Syracuse now close at 6 p. m.

This has been a gala week in Charleston, S. C., the citizens generally uniting with the Germans in celebrating the Schutzenfest.

Charles H. Allen, of the firm of Allen, Heath & Co., brass founders, at Toledo, was dangerously, and perhaps fatally, injured by the bursting of an emery wheel yesterday.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* reports the arrest of Harrison Rambo, a banker, on the charge of embezzling $2,100 worth of stock belonging to a merchant. The hearing is postponed until Saturday next.

Delegates representing the German printers of different sections of the country are still in session in Philadelphia, the business before the meeting being the adoption of a constitution and by-laws for the proposed new National Society of German Printers.

A Providence (R. I.) telegram says there is reason to fear that Colin C. McPherson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., perished in the disaster at Richmond Switch. He was expected to attend the conference of the Latter-Day Saints, and left home, but did not arrive here. The bridge, where the accident occurred, was built in 1834 or 1835. The wood work was renewed three or four years ago.

# THE INDIAN QUESTION.

## Gen. Sherman on the Proper Treatment of the Savages.

The following is a letter from Gen. Sherman to a friend in Washington:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I have your letter of this date, and am unwilling in a private letter to express my opinion on all the questions you make.

The army has no "policy" about Indians or anything else. It has no voice in Congress, but accepts the laws as enacted and the interpretation thereof by the proper officials, and executes them with as much intelligence, fidelity, and humanity as any other body of citizens. From the organization of Government up to 1850, the Indians and Indian Bureau were under the War Department, so that nearly all the civilization and Christianization of the Indians thus far accomplished, occurred under army supervision. To-day, in case an Indian suffers wrong, I believe he will be more likely to appeal to the commanding officer of the nearest military post than to his own agent; for in the one he sees with his eyes the evidence of a force to compel obedience, whereas in the other nothing of the kind. In like manner I believe the annuities to treaty Indians would reach the parties in interest quite as surely through army officers as through civilians. And when Indians have committed depredations—as is very common—and the annuities are chargeable with the amount of damages, such stoppages could more safely be made by a commanding officer having soldiers at his back than by an agent afraid of his life, as too many of them are and have reason to be. The present Indian Agents, as a class, are very good men; but they lack the force, the power, which savages alone respect.

The existing policy, usually called the peace policy, is to gradually assemble the wandering tribes on reservations, with boundaries clearly defined, and then, through civilians, to instruct them in agriculture and the ruder arts, and educate them as far as possible. To this I think no army officer objects. And, further, when the Indians leave their reservations to steal, murder, and plunder, they fall under the jurisdiction of the army. This is the theoretical condition of things, but it would require ten times our present army to make a cordon around the reservations, so that murders are done, the stealing of cattle, horses, etc., perpetrated, and the Indians quickly escape to their reservations, where the troops cannot follow them; so that in fact these reservations help them in their lucrative business. I am safe in saying that half the horses and mules now owned by the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Sioux, &c.,—all treaty Indians, all at peace, with agencies and annuities,—have been stolen from the United States or from citizens. I have myself seen, at the Kiowa and Comanche Agency, and at several of the Sioux agencies, horses and mules branded "U. S." led up to be packed with annuity goods, and I never heard of an agent demanding the restitution of one for that reason; and, though murders are of so frequent occurrence, I do not hear of the murderers being surrendered, as is required by the treaties. Again, though the Sioux and Cheyennes are at peace, the army has to send escorts with all trains and parties of surveyors who go rightfully to work within the borders of such States as Kansas and Nebraska, as though actual war existed. All I will venture to assert is, that the army has a much more difficult task now than if we were actually at war, and could anticipate depredations and follow the perpetrators to their very camp, as I did in the case of the Kiowas two years ago. Then the Texas people were constantly complaining that the treaty Indians were depredating on their property, killing their people and taking refuge on their reservations. I would not believe it until I went in person, and was actually near by when Santanta killed seven poor teamsters in Texas, one of whom was found burned, tied at the wagon-wheel, and a few days after he came to the agency at Fort Sill, boasting of the deed. With the approval of the agent, Mr. Tatum, I arrested him and two others and sent them to Texas for trial. Now I am told that Santanta is to be turned loose again, although I believe he has committed fifty murders, and has notoriously violated every promise hitherto made.

No general rule will answer for the government of every tribe, but each must be treated according to their conduct, and, I think, the army officers are better qualified to judge than the average of citizens, though I am by no means anxious that this disagreeable duty should be imposed on us. If the Christian agents can better control the wild savages, I wish them all success: but, surely, the white people who venture into the wilderness to labor and toil, are entitled to the protection of their lives and property; and it is natural that they should feel the greatest interest, although it is the exclusive privilege of Congress to devise the best means to secure this end.

Many good people residing east of the Alleghanies mistake the character of the emigrant population who have of late years brought millions of acres under cultivation, and produced fifty or sixty millions of gold and silver, where, twenty years ago, a white man dared not venture. These people are of the same kind as settled in Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa; they are as good as we are, and were we in their stead we would act just as they do. I know it, because I have been one of them. They now pay their full share of taxes, and contribute to our national wealth and power. As a rule the emigrants do object that the Indians should forever remain non-producers, beggars, and robbers, if not worse. If the Indians are willing to work, as they used to, in the gold mines of California, nobody will prevent them. So to-day, if the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Kiowas will utilize the beautiful pastoral land assigned them in raising stock, they will soon become the richest people in the Southwest; but this they have not done, and it looks as though they never will. And the question will surely arise, and that very soon, how long must the Government continue to clothe and feed them without any assurance of self-support? The pressure of white settlements on the borders of Indian reservations is nothing new. It has gone on for 200 years, and must go on, and the Indians must conform. In some instances they will do it without resistance, in others they will resist, and in some cases injustice will be done; but surely our Government can never admit to practice the principle that one wrong justifies another; and a greater, that because the soldiers in New Mexico chase and kill a few Cheyennes near Fort Bascom, who are more than a hundred miles off their reservation to steal horses, they can go and kill the surveyors near Camp Supply engaged in a lawful survey; and because "Whistler" has been killed by some murderer on the Republican, they must demand of the Government an indemnity in ponies, else his death must be avenged on any stranger. These are not supposititious cases, but cases actually pending, and illustrate how far we have thus far progressed in the great work of civilization.

The affair with the Modocs is not regarded as an exceptional case, nor has it any connection whatever with the Apaches, Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Kiowas, that wander over a region of country four or five times as great as the whole State of California. The Modocs are a small remnant of what used to be called Pitt River Indians, or Rogue River Indians, with whom we have had several wars. They are familiar with the habits of the whites, and have seen gold dug from the canyons of their mountains, and have participated in it; have seen the wild valleys where they used to hunt and fish converted into prosperous farms and ranches; but in this they seem not to have imitated their white neighbors. Whether they have sustained wrongs or not is not the question, but they have taken refuge in a natural fortress, have defied the civil and military agents, and, lastly, under a flag of truce, killed Gen. Canby, who was their best friend; and this was not an isolated fact, for about the same time they decoyed Lieut. Sherwood within reach of their rifles at another and distant part, and also stealthily attacked Col. Mason's camp on the opposite side from that where Gen. Canby and the Peace Commissioners were shot. All the Modocs are involved, and do not pretend that the murder of Gen. Canby was the individual act of Capt. Jack. Therefore the order to attack is against the whole, and if all be swept from the face of the earth they themselves have invited it. The place is like a fortress, and during an assault the soldier cannot pause to distinguish between male and female, or even discriminate as to age; as long as resistance is made, death must be meted out, but the moment all resistance ceases the firing will stop and the survivors turned over to the proper Indian agent. This whole matter must be left to the officers on the spot, and these must be sheltered against the howl such as followed Maj. Baker after the Piegan attack, as also Gen. Custer after his attack on Black Kettle's camp. There is not much danger of too much harm being done. To be effective and exemplary the blow must involve the terrible; enough to impress the kindred tribes of Klamaths and Pi-Utes.

I believe the civilians and soldiers wish the same end, and, in fact, do not differ much as to the process. All Indians must be made to know that when the Government commands they must obey, and until that state of mind is reached, through persuasion or fear, we cannot hope for peace. I am yours, with respect,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

# FIRES.

## Destruction of Property in Various Places.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

KANSAS CITY, April 24.—A special to the *Daily News* of this city from Fort Scott, Kansas, dated 3 p. m., says a terrible fire broke out in this city last night at 15 past 11, on Market street. Although there was little wind prevailing at the time, the fire spread despite the efforts to check it until it threatened the entire city. Had there been a strong wind, the best portion of the city would have been destroyed. The entire row from Barnberger's Building, corner of Wall street, to Goodlander & Rich's Building, was utterly destroyed. At least one-third of the business portion of the city is in ruins, and between thirty and forty buildings were destroyed. The loss approximates $100,000. The scene during the fire beggars description. Hundreds, fearing that the entire city would be burned, were making preparations to escape. The streets were thronged with people frantic over their losses, and anxious for the safety of their friends.

There was great excitement in this city on receipt of news of the Fort Scott fire. Telegrams were sent to merchants and friends in that city from here and elsewhere, offering them money and goods with which to start business again. Most of the friendly offers came from Chicago.

FORT SCOTT, Kas., April 24.—The fire here last night was the most destructive that ever visited the city. Over thirty buildings, covering a large area of the central business part of the city, were totally destroyed. The buildings were old wooden structures, built before and during the war, and not of great value. Only two on three good buildings were burned and two or three others damaged. The loss of stock is $75,000; insurance not over $10,000 or $20,000. The fire raged with violence for two or three hours, but it was stayed in every direction on reaching the brick buildings.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The New Jersey Plow Company's boarding-house, at Newark, burned to-day. Forty-five boarders in the house narrowly escaped with their lives. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $5,000.

*[By Mail.]*

The Handsboro (Miss.) *Democrat*, of the 20th, says the Wesson Cotton Factory was destroyed by fire recently. Loss, $250,000.

At Sparta, Wis., April 21, the hop-house of Moffatt & Cargill, Loss, $6,500.

At Williamstown, Oswego County, N. Y., April 21, the extensive tannery of P. & P. Costello. Loss, $70,000.

At Paola, Kan., April 16, the northwest corner of the Square, ten frame buildings, occupied as stores, offices, etc. Loss, $20,000.

The old homestead of Joshua R. Giddings, occupied by his son, in Jefferson, Ohio, was burned down last Friday night. A part of the furniture was saved. Loss at least $3,500.

### To Be Hanged.

FULTON, Ill., April 24.—Joseph O'Neal was to-day sentenced to be hanged on May 16. Thomas was granted a new trial.

### New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—BRAN—Firmer at 80@85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $18.75; dry salt meats firm at 7⅞@8⅜@9⅝c. Lard firmer; tierces, packers, 8⅝@8⅞c; refined, 9¼@9½c; keg, 9¾@10½c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 3,600 bales at yesterday's quotations; receipts, 5,119 bales; exports, Liverpool, 578 bales; stock, 165,996 bales.

## MARRIAGES.

CARTER—BLANCHARD—At the Fourth Unitarian Church, April 24, 1873, by the Rev. Robert Laird Collier, Mr. Everill Carter and Miss Mary E. Blanchard, daughter of Dr. J. Blanchard, all of this city.

## DEATHS.

ECCLES—April 24, at his residence, 56 Liberty-st., James Eccles, aged 37 years.

LALOR—April 24, at her residence, 335 May-st., Amelia Lalor.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

WITKOWSKY—On Thursday, April 24, at 4 p. m., Gracie, daughter of David and Esther Witkowsky, aged 3 years, 1 month, and 27 days.

TRIPP—April 24, Erminnie Augusta, eldest child of Wm. R. and E. A. Tripp, aged 7 years, 1 month, and 15 days.

Funeral from the residence, 623 Larrabee-st., to-day, at 1 p. m.

## TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE RESIDENCE AT HINSdale, with 2 acres; no incumbrance.
2 Irving Park lots, with shade trees.
6 good farms, well improved.
7,300 acres of choice Iowa lands.
$7,000 residence in Geneva, grounds highly cultivated, for farm in Iowa or Minnesota.
1 house on Fulton-st., for lots.
$10,000 residence and 8 acres at Battle Creek, for stock of goods.
$21,000 agricultural implement factory, all complete, for other good property.
M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 161 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—UNTIL MAY 1, $8,000 WORTH OF buildings with lot, near Blue Island-av., that will rent for $1,800 per year; will take about half in acre property or lots, and balance cash payments. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 161 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD FARM OF 90 ACRES, 15 of which is timber, within 16 miles of Muscatine, Iowa, and only a half-mile from depot; fenced and under cultivation; will exchange for a good house and lot, well situated, in Chicago. W. P. JONES, SR., Room 16, Bryan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD HOUSE IN OAK Park or Lombard, my residence, 308 Walnut-st.; house is in good order and well located, contains 11 rooms, besides pantry and closets, lake and cistern water, gas pipes to every room, marble mantel; price $5,000; to exchange for suburban property; Oak Park preferred. Address OWNER, 915½ West Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT HOME AT WAUkegan, southeast front, for house and lot in the city, worth from $8,000 to $10,000. Will assume an incumbrance, or pay some cash. WARNER & CO., successors to Heald & Warner, 126 Clark-st. After May 1, Reaper Block.

TO EXCHANGE—80 FEET, CORNER WEST Lake-st., 2 blocks west of Western-av. Incumbrance, $2,900. Want a good house and lot worth $4,000 or $5,000, west of Union Park; or for good house and lot at Oak Park or Lombard.
This Lake-st property is increasing 20 per cent per annum. Apply to M. HALL, Room 26, Central Union Block, or evening at 890 Fulton-st.

WANTED—$12,000 WORTH OF SEASONED LUMber, sash, doors and blinds, in exchange for good outside real estate, near city limits; or will purchase on time, secured by real estate. Responsible parties only dealt with. Address N 32, Tribune office.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A PEERLESS COOK-STOVE; SIZE, 7½; in good condition. Price $35. Apply at 359 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—HALF PRICE; NEW SET PARLOR and bed-room furniture. SMITH BROS, 174 West Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—1 CORNER WHAT-NOT, 1 BEDspring, 1 base-burner parlor stove, 1 7½ Peerless cook stove, a 6 foot step-ladder, and a 3-wheeled baby carriage. Apply at 359 Cottage Grove-av.

IF YOU HAVE HOUSEHOLD GOODS TO DISPOSE of, and would have their full value in cash, call on, or address, I J, 177 Twenty-second-st.

PARTIES WANTING FURNITURE SHOULD ATtend the auction at 111 North Paulina-st., at 10 o'clock Thursday. See auction column. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auctioneers.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS ON merchandise of any kind for sale will find a cash purchaser by addressing H 75, Tribune office.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR HOUSEhold furniture, pianos, carpets, mirrors, etc., in large or small quantities. Address 7 East Eighteenth-st.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$50,000, EITHER AS SPEcial or active, to take the place of a partner deceased, in a large and well established shoe manufacturing establishment, located in Philadelphia, represented favorably in all sections, and at present in an extremely prosperous condition, employing upwards of 500 hands and doing a business of $500,000 per annum; clear evidence given that a profit of $30,000 to $50,000 can be made yearly, and embracing one of the most prompt and reliable lines of trade in the country; a business in every way free from the slightest risk. Address 1408 North Sixteenth-st., Philadelphia.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500, IN A GOOD manufacturing business; an excellent opportunity for an energetic man. Apply at 22 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD PAYING BUSIness, established five years, with cash capital of $2,500. Call and see for yourself, or address A. F. D., 205 South Paulina-st.

## SEWING MACHINES.

A $80 WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINE, improved glass-slipper, etc.; in cabinet-case; is nearly new, and in perfect order. Price, $30. Residence, 7 East Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER, WHEELER & WILSON, HOWE, FLORence, and all first-class sewing-machines, elegantly finished, and fully warranted, for less than half-price at which same are sold by regular agents. A. W. PERCY & CO., Agents, No. 213 West Madison-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 328 West Madison-st.; will remove about May 1, 1873, to 155 State-st.

## FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE CLAIMS BOUGHT IN ALL BANKrupt companies. Come and see me before selling. H. S. DIETRICH, 77 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE; applications for sums of from $1,000 to $17,000 wanted. W. E. FURNESS, Room 16, 153 Monroe-st., Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, horses, pianos, and other chattel security. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SECURED PAPER AND real estate, in sums to suit. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 94 and 96 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON LONG AND SHORT TIME. A. S. PALMER, Jr., 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS AND TIME TO SUIT; money in hand. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS—I AM PREPARED TO place several loans of large amounts on favorable terms. I also have in hand several sums of moderate amount, including one of $6,500 and another of $2,000. NORMAN C. PERKINS, Attorney, Room 12, Kendall's Building.

TO LOAN—ONE SUM OF $6,000 AND ONE SUM of $4,000, for a term of years; money in hand. J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW FROM $5,000 TO $10,000 for one or two years on good security, to be used in manufacturing; 25 per cent per annum guaranteed; principal and interest secured by real estate; fullest investigation granted. Principals only need reply. Address D 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY TO LOAN $15,000 in installments as needed, to build a number of small houses, already sold. A good profit guaranteed. Money secured by first mortgage. None but men with the capital need apply. Address K 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WILL PAY 10 PER CENT INTEREST and 5 per cent commission for $4,000, one year, secured on first-class active unimproved property worth $18,000. Address T 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—$5,000 TO $10,000 FOR ONE OR TWO years, for which 12 per cent will be given, or 10 per cent and small commission. Address, stating conditions and terms, K 37 Tribune office.

WANTED—$5,000 ON FIVE YEARS' TIME, OR party to advance the above amount for building double brick house in popular location and take a lease on on one of the houses long enough to pay back money advanced; will pay 10 per cent interest. Address F 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $5,000 ON PROPERTY near Hyde Park station; will pay 10 per cent and 2½ for five years or 4 per cent for ten years. Address P. O. Box 247, Chicago.

WANTED—GOOD PURCHASE MONEY NOTES. No commissions. Apply at No. 8, 220 State-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $15,000 IN MARKETAble bonds or stocks. Liberal compensation and ample security. Address W 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WILL PAY 1¼ PER CENT PER month for $5,000 one year, secured by $1,200 worth of active unimproved boulevard property. Address O 24, Tribune office.

$1,500 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE. $5,000 on good collaterals. ABBOTT & OLIVER, Room 2, 153 Monroe-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN FOR FIVE YEARS, IN two sums of $5,000 each, on real estate security, at 10 per cent interest. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURday of horses, wagons, carriages, harness, 1 hack, and a car-load of mules and horses; car-load of horses to be sold to the highest bidder; good stabling for horses; money advanced on goods. C. BRIGGS, 421 State-st.

CELEBRATED STALLION ETHAN ALLEN, JR., will stand this season at 421 State-st.; the best stock-horse in the West for speed.

FOR SALE—40 HORSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, drivers, and 1,400 workers, at Omaha Stables. M. C. MILLER & BRO., 167 and 168 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FAST TROTTERS, PACERS, AND matched carriage horses at Omaha Stables. M. C. MILLER & BRO., 167 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS, AND SPLENDID delivery wagon, together or separately. Inquire at 137½ South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons of all kinds. Two second-hand express wagons, and one yacht box buggy. At 259 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS EXPRESS WAGON, horse, and harness. Call for three days at No. 721 Twenty-sixth-st., or corner State and Twenty-fifth-sts.

FOR SALE—A BASKET PHAETON CAN BE HAD at a bargain. Apply at Centre-av. Stables. ROBERTS & BRO.

FOR SALE—ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, PHAEtons, slide-seats, and buggies. 27 and 29 South Clinton-st., near Washington. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—TOP BUGGIES, PHAETONS, CARRYalls, and open buggies. C. W. ABBOTT, 140 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 25 GOOD BUSINESS HORSES; also a fine carriage team, at a bargain. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED TROTTING stallion Heart of Oak; also some fine drivers. ACKERMAN, 33 Eldridge-court.

FOR SALE—HORSE, WAGON, AND HARNESS, suitable for light express or delivery, cheap for cash and all in good order, at 746 West Lake-st. Inquire for three days.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2 HORSES; ALSO, A BLOODed mare, with colt. No. 11 Alexander-st., near Twenty-third.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., corner of State, has for sale new and second-hand buggies, open or top; business wagons with one or two seats, single and double harness; also a few good horses. Carriages and buggies of every description to let, with or without horses.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE BLACK ROADSTER, 6 years old, for a saddle-horse. Call any time in forenoons, at 188 South Canal-st., EDWARD SMITH.

TAKEN FROM IN FRONT OLD POST OFFICE, A chestnut sorrel horse, and yacht-top buggy painted black, brown lining. Finder will be rewarded by W. C. STRICKLER, 7 Market-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SECOND-HAND HALF-top, two-seat carriage. Inquire for purchaser at Oscar Field's Livery Stable, 42 and 44 Congress-st., for two days.

WANTED—A HORSE, IN EXCHANGE FOR HOWE sewing machine. Apply 161 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SIGN PAINTER, BY C. A. ZANDER 188 North Clark-st.

$200—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS. A bargain; also new milch-cow, $35. At 288 Calumet-av.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

D. J. GALLERY & CO., TEAMSTERS; FURNIture moved; good, careful men always on hand at 43 South Market-st.

GAZE'S TOURIST TICKETS FOR EUROPE and the East, by short sea-routes from England. Gaze's Hotel Coupons for Europe and the East. Tickets by the London & Northwestern Railway. Atlantic passages secured by any line of steamships. American office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE, MEDIcal and law libraries, at the Standard Old Book Store. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st., four doors east of Franklin.

STORAGE—CLEAN DRY LOFTS FOR FURNITURE; also storage for seeds, bag grain, flour, etc., at 161 East Kinzie-st. C. M. THIELCKE.

TWO THOUSAND GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, jewelry, etc., at half price to pay advances; 30 per cent discount allowed from factory price-lists on all American watches; weekly payments taken. Old gold, silver, and old watches taken in exchange or bought for cash. J. C. BARTLETT'S Loan Office, 208 East Madison-st.

TREES—TREES—SHADE, EVERGREEN, AND ornamental trees in large variety suitable for immediate affect for city and suburban planting. 20 acres of nursery stock must be sold regardless of price, to clear land; nursery 40 rods north of Graceland Cemetery; city depot, 432 North Clark-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR OLD books, miscellaneous bound, or pamphlets. Call or address BALDWIN'S Cheap Book Store, 199 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE GIRL BABY, 6 weeks old, to be adopted out in a good family. Address F 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—GAS-FIXTURES FOR A 10-ROOMED brick house with basement. Address B 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, A 2-story frame dwelling, to move. G. F. BISSELL, 40 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A CONTRACTOR (RELIABLE) TO furnish the material and labor for the erection of twenty cottages, near the city limits. The cottages are already engaged. A liberal profit guaranteed. Address K 39, Tribune office, for three days.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SECOND-HAND SODA fountain. Apply before Saturday morning at 361 State-st.

WANTED—A 7 OR 8-FOOT WHITE-METAL SHOW case, bevel front, at J. A. KING & CO.'S 658 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FAMILY OF 3 TO JOIN SAME NUMber in renting a house at $50 to $75, near the parks, West Side. Address F, 578 West Lake-st.

$5,000 TO INVEST IN ANY SQUARE BUSIness that pays; no time to trot about town; particulars insure attention. Address NERVE, Box 87, P. O.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STORE FIXTURES, CONSISTING OF counters, shelving, tables, stoves, &c., by HUNT. BARBOUR & CO., 193 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—18 TEA-CANS AND 7 FLOOR COFFEE cans; for sale at a great bargain. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTER AND SHELVES 11 FEET long; also, 1 silver show-case, 8 feet; all as good as new; cheap, if you call at once. Apply at 70 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A SET OF GLASS LABELED BOTTLES for drug store. Can be seen on shelves, till 1st of May, at 1057 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—TWO AWNINGS. INQUIRE AT 137½ South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THREE NEW BILLARD TAbles and fixtures. 698 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, BARN, FENCES, TO BE REmoved, 46 South Ann-st., cheap. Almost given away.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE WOODEN BUILDING Nos. 213 and 215 East Lake-st., for sale low. Contains a large amount of good dry lumber.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SET TINNER'S TOOLS, PATterns, shelves, and counter. 475 Halsted-st.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost and stolen property, or anything you wish to know; cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 105 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MADAME PARIE, THE WONDERFUL GYPSY—10 a. m. to 9 p. m. (Sundays excepted.) Ladies only. Fee, 50 cents. 209 West Madison-st., Room 45.

## MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, $200: ONE SEVEN-OCTAVE piano, manufactured by Marshall & Freres, New York. Cost $550. JAS. B. STOREY, 81 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—A GOOD HALLET & DAVIS PIANO. Apply at 1165 Prairie-av.

## AUCTION SALES.

The Closing Sale OF
**OIL PAINTINGS**
Will take place this Afternoon,
AT 2½ O'CLOCK,
At Store 183 East Madison-st.

The balance of the collection will positively be sold, among which are some very fine Paintings. We shall also sell, for account of whom it may concern, a number upon which a deposit has been made but have not been called for. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
**302 MICHIGAN-AV.**
**Genteel Household Furniture**
AT AUCTION,
On Friday Morning, April 25, at 10 o'clock.
At Dwelling-house 302 Michigan-av., all the Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Mattresses, Bedding, China, Glassware, Etc.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

**1055 INDIANA-AV.**
**GENTEEL FURNITURE**
AT AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, April 25, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling house 1055 Indiana-av. We will sell the entire household effects, such as Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, etc., etc.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

DON'T FORGET THE SALE OF
**Second-Hand Furniture**
AT AUCTION,
On Friday Morning, April 25, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 87 Market-st. Sale positive, as the goods must be closed.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

**Beautiful Furniture**
At the Marble-Front Residence MR. G. DE LOYNES,
**564 Michigan-av.,**
AT AUCTION,
MONDAY MORNING, April 28, at 10 o'clock, consisting of very rich Parlor Suits, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Marble-Top Tables, Easy Chairs, Paintings, Engravings, Brussels Carpets, Beds and Bedding, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, etc., etc. Also best make 7-Octave Chickering Piano, full round-corner Rosewood case. Sale positive, as the family are going abroad.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

**WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,**
REAL ESTATE
AND
General Auctioneers,
55 & 57 South Canal-st.,
(WEST SIDE.)
HOLD REGULAR SALES OF
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES
EVERY WEEK, AND THEIR
Regular Saturday Sale
OF
FURNITURE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Which they established seventeen years ago, and has now become of great magnitude.

**WE STILL LIVE!**
Notwithstanding the infamous efforts of several individuals to injure our reputation, the public will find that we are the OLDEST, LARGEST, MOST PROMPT and RELIABLE AUCTION FIRM in CHICAGO.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.
**AT AUCTION,**
Furniture and Carpets from Several First-Class Dwellings.
A large and attractive sale of second-hand Furniture, consisting in part of Parlor Sets in Brocatelle and Rosewood frames, Parlor Sets in Velvet and Reps, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Ice Chests, Mirrors, Wardrobes, Side Boards; also 12 crates of English and C. C. Ware, Glassware, Show Cases, Office Desks, Brussell and Wool Carpets, large Store Safe. At 11 o'clock, Buggies, Wagons, Harness, &c.
On Saturday, April 26, at 9 1-2 O'Clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

HAVENS & CO.,
Auctioneers.
**AUCTION SALE.**
Entire stock of Stoves, Tinware, Hardware, House-Furnishing Goods, and Carpenters' Tools, on the evenings of April 24, 25, and 26, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, to close the business. No. 856 State-st., R. L. LUNDY. HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 83 South Canal-st.

By HAVENS & CO.
Auction sale of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions, &c. On Saturday evening, April 26, the entire stock of a grocer retiring from business, at 135½ West Lake-st. Sale to commence at half-past 7.
HAVENS & CO., Auct'rs, 83 South Canal-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.
LARGE AUCTION SALE OF
**Household Goods, &c.,**
Saturday, April 26, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
We will offer one of the largest and most attractive stocks of desirable goods this season.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 81 and 83 South Canal-st.

**5 Casks C. C. Ware,**
**8 Crates W. G. Crockery,**
In open lots, to the trade.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 81 and 83 South Canal-st.

By EDWIN A. RICE & CO.
**At Private Residence, 111 North Paulina-st.,**
Near Union Park, unreserved furniture sale THIS DAY at 10 o'clock sharp, consisting of B. W. Rep Parlor Suits, B. W. Marble-top Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Lounges, Tete-tetes, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Secretaries, splendid Heating and Cook Stoves, Easy Chairs, Rockers, C. S. Chairs, Cooking Utensils, Crockery and Glassware, Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c. Sale positive, and without reserve.
We also sell the entire contents of the Eagle Hotel, corner West Kinzie and West Water-sts., WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 9 o'clock. Full particulars in Sunday and Wednesday's papers.
EDWIN RICE & CO., Auctioneers. Office, 147 Randolph-st.

By HODGES & CO.
Large Auction Sale. These goods were to be sold at the residences, by Hodges & Co. They will be removed to the warerooms, 613 West Lake-st., and be sold at public Auction to the highest bidder. The contents of 120 Warren-av., 474 and 471 Fulton-st.; also, a large lot from the corner of Madison and Paulina-sts. Sale peremptory and without reserve. A rare chance for bargains. Marble-Top, Walnut, and Oak Furniture, Carpets of all kinds and descriptions, Dining, Parlor, and Kitchen Furniture complete, Stoves, Ice-Chests, &c., &c., on Saturday morning at 10 a. m., and evening at 7 p. m., April 26, 1873. We will sell the entire contents of 22 Monroe-st., on Monday morning at 10 a. m., and the entire contents of 316 Walnut-st., on Tuesday morning at 10 a. m. You better look inside for bargains. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 613 West Lake-st.

## TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT 150 FEET, ON RIVER JUST south of Twenty-second-st. bridge, and now occupied by Daniel Bogie as a coal yard. Apply in basement, northeast corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

TO LEASE—THE BEST COAL DOCK IN THE CITY; lot on Canal-st., near Adams, formerly occupied by Holbrook; dock 190 feet. Inquire at 343 East Madison-st. A. H. HOLDEN.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY, ON SOUTH branch, near Twenty-second-st., 100 feet on the dock by 250 feet to C. & A. R. R. Apply to HENRY F. ISHAM, 16 Congress-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK AT BRIDGEPORT (940 FEET, may be leased in parcels). Facilities. Immediate possession. Apply to S. SCHOENEMAN, corner of Archer-av. and Salt-st.